MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

MICROFILM

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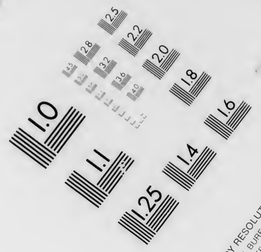

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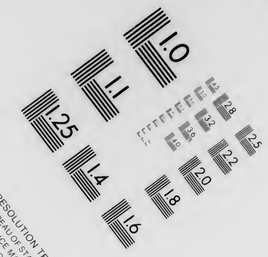

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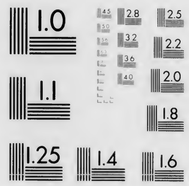
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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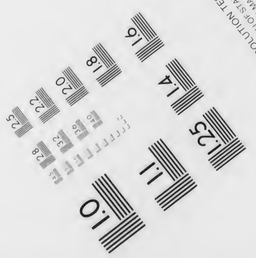

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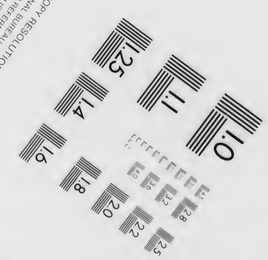

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS

ROLL 4

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Title DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS

Number of Rolls 4 Film Size 35 mm Reduction Ratio 14x - 21x

External Finding Aids Unpublished inventory in the Division of Library and Archives, Minnesota Historical Society. Also filmed at the beginning of each microfilm roll.

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GUIDE TO THE USE OF THIS MICROFILM

Two aids to the researcher precede the manuscripts on each microfilm reel: an Introduction briefly describes the content and arrangement of the manuscripts collections relating to the Dakota Conflict of 1862 that are reproduced in this microfilm edition; and a Reel Contents List enumerates the contents of each microfilm reel.

Each collection is preceded on the microfilm by an introductory "flash" target and a collection summary sheet giving bibliographical data on the collection and briefly describing its contents. A running target beneath each film frame gives the title and publisher of the microfilm edition and the frame number. Targets usually identify enclosures, severely defective items, and materials filmed at reduction ratios other than the standard 14-to-1.

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Dakota Conflict of 1862 Manuscripts Collections.
4 microfilm reels. Originals are in the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Introduction

This compilation comprises a variety of small collections of letters, reminiscences, reports, diaries, and similar materials dealing with the Dakota Conflict and related activities of 1862-1865 in Minnesota and Dakota Territory. They primarily detail the personal experiences of both white and Dakota participants or witnesses during this period.

The collections deal with such aspects of the Dakota Conflict as accounts of raids and killings, construction of fortifications, the seige of New Ulm, experiences of hostages taken by the Dakota, the release of many of them at Camp Release, experiences of soldiers who served as members of Minnesota infantry regiments in action against the Dakota, the execution at Mankato of 38 Dakota convicted of murder, and the subsequent Sibley and Sully punitive expeditions into western Minnesota and Dakota Territory. A few of the collections offer insight into the background and causes of the conflict.

The collections are arranged alphabetically by the name of the principal participant about whom they contain information, who may or may not be the author of the materials, as shown on the reel contents list that follows this introduction. Additional information about each collection is contained on the Manuscripts Collection Summary sheets that follow the reel contents list.

These collections were all received separately, or removed from groups of unrelated materials. Several were submitted for a Minnesota Tourism Bureau contest in 1933.

Related materials: When a Dakota Conflict item is intrinsically related to a collection of personal or family papers, it remains interfiled with those papers. Such materials, if significant, are noted in the MHS catalog via the subject heading "Dakota Indians--Wars, 1862-1865."

15,147

Reel Contents List

The collections included in this microfilm edition are arranged and listed below by the name of the principal participant(s) about whom they contain information, who may or may not be the author or compiler of the materials. When the name of the author/compiler is different from that of the participant(s) the author's or compiler's name is given in parentheses following the name of the participant(s). Additional information about each collection is contained on the Manuscripts Collection Summary sheets that follow this reel contents list.

		Frame No.
Reel 1.	Anderson, Joseph	1
	Anonymous (Diary of the Sibley Expedition)	
	Armsby, Lauren	
	Atkinson, James Benton	
	Bennett, Charles Ashley	55
	Bertram, A. H.	
	Blanchard, Dick E.	
	Borer, Felix Adolphus	
	Borer, Felix Adolphus [oversize]	
	Brack, Christiana Hudson	
	Branham, Jesse Vawler (Rodange, Peter, Mrs.)	
	Brown, Joseph R. (Allanson, George Gray)	
	Brunson, Benjamin (Wetherill)	
	Busch, John	
	Busse, Minnie Wilhelmina (Satterlee, Marion P.)	
	Carver, Henry Ladd	139
	Champlin, Ezra T.	
	Collins, Loren Warren (2 collections)	
	Cornwall, Dan	
	Cox, E. St. Julien	
	Crooks, George W.	
	Crowell, Mary	
	Culver, Norman K.	
	Currie, Neil	
	Currier, Electa Moses	
	Dearborn, Alva	298
	Donaldson, James H.	
	Dugas, Charles F.	
	Duley, William F.	
	Dustin, Jeannette and Family (Elmen, Paul H.)	

		Frame No.
Reel 1. (cont.)	Earle, Ezmon W.	336
	Eastlick, Lavina Dat	
	Eastman, E. M.	
	First National Bank of Willmar	400
	Flandrau, Charles E. (2 collections)	
	Fogg, C. W.	
	Fryer, Edwin L.	
	Fullertown, William	
	Gauthier, Frank N.	474
	Gervais, Isaiah (Gervais, Harry L.)	
	Gleason, George (Meagher, John Ford)	
	Gluth, August (West, Harry B.)	
	Godfrey, Joseph (Atokte) (Paine, Clarence S.)	
	Goodell, B. H.	
	Greenleaf, Moses	
	Griswold, Franklin Clinton	
	Grose, Wilhelmina (Kuske, Dorothy)	
Reel 2.	Hagadorn, Henry J.	1
	Hahn, Margareta Holl (Persons, Irene)	
	Hallock, Mary Anna Marston	
	Hart, James R.	
	Hastings Rangers (Minnesota Calvary. Hastings Rangers.) [oversize]	
	Hatch, Charles D.	
	Hayden, William G.	
	Hazen, Joseph M.	
	Hazzard, W. H.	
	Hinhankaga (Patten, F. J. (Floyd J.))	
	Holmquist, Ingar Johnson	
	Huftelen, John	
	Huggan, Nancy Winona McClure	
	Hughes, Thomas J.	
	Humphrey, James D.	
	Hunt, Thomas Jefferson	
	Huntington, Henry M.	
	Johnson, Norman C.	171
	Jones, William and Margaret (Merritt, Wallace, Mrs.)	

		Frame No.
Reel 2. (cont.)	Kennedy, Duncan R.	175
	King, Josias Ridgate	
	King, Josias Ridgate [oversize]	
	Kitzman, Paul (Satterlee, Marion R.)	
	Kreigher, Henrietta (Schrepel, Charles)	
	Kreigher, Justina (Davidson, A. A.)	
	Langguth, H. A.	327
	Larson, Ole	
	Linn, Rachel A. Maservey	
	Little, B. A., Mrs.	
	Lobdell, Julia E. Farnsworth	
	Lovell, William R.	
	MacAlmond, Rebecca	375
	McColley, Charles E.	
	McFall, Orlando	
	MacKenzie, John H.	
	Marston, Samuel (Marston, C. S.)	
	Martell, Oliver	
	Mazakootamane (Mazakootamane, Paul)	
	Minnesota. Commission on the Wood Lake Battlefield.	
	Minnesota Historical Society	
	Minnesota Infantry (United States. Army. Minnesota Infantry Regiment, 5th (1861-1865). Company B.)	
	Minnesota Infantry (United States. Army. Minnesota Infantry Regiment, 6th (1862-1865). Company B.). [oversize]	
	Montgomery, Sarah Ann Purnell	
	Mosher, Oliver Watson	
	Myers, Aaron	
Reel 3.	Nairn, John	1
	Nasmith, S.	
	Nelson, C. C.	
	New Ulm (Minn.) [oversize]	
	Odden, Alfred	73
	Ofelt, Pernilla Manson (Quist, Peter P.)	
	Orkney, John (Orkney, W. G.)	
	Owen, Julius	

		Frame No.
Reel 3. (cont.)	Parker, Charles Frederick (Truax, Evelyn B)	89
	Paulson, Ole	
	Pettibone, John Nelson	
	Pike, Marcia Doughty	
	Plumly, George W.	
	Prescott, Philander (Satterlee, Marion P.)	
	Priestley, Thomas	
	Renville, Gabriel (Renville, James)	148
	Riehle, John	
	Riggs, Stephen Return (Satterlee, Marion P.)	
	Robertson, Thomas A.	
	Robinson, John E.	
	Rust, George H.	
	Seelye, W. E.	237
	Seifert, Alexander	
	Sheardown, Samuel B.	
	Shotwell, James A.	
	Sidwell, Aaron M.	
	Silvis, William L.	
	Stay, Celia M. Campbell	
	Strong, John Henry	
	Sturgis, Rosanna	
	Sutherland, Peter	
	Swett, Laura Guigg (Eliza)	
	Tanner, Ross (Buffalo Child Long Lance, Chief)	396
	Taylor, Oscar [oversize]	
	Thorne, George A. and Family (Thorne, Julia Rachel)	
	Urbach, Jacob	417
	Van Ness, William H. (McNulty, Agnes)	425

		Frame No.
Reel 3. (cont.)	Wadsworth, Henry	427
	Wakefield, John	
	Wall, Oscar Garrett	
	Walter, Ransom	
	Ward, Chester C.	
	Watson, Amos B.	
	Wearer, H. L. and Ida Princilla Hall (Vogel, Anna May Wearer)	
	Whitcomb, Elizabeth (Persons, Irene)	
	Whitcomb, George F.	
	White, Albert Smith	
	Wood, Sally S. Drake	
Reel 4.	Workman, Harper M.	1
	Wounded Man (Ta-o-pe) (Sibley, Henry Hastings)	

W

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Workman, Harper M.

Workman, Harper M.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Manuscripts Collection Summary

Name: Workman, Harper M., 1855-.

Title: Early history of Lake Shetek country,

Dates: [undated] and 1924-1930.

Quantity: 1 v. and 8 items.

Description:

The volume (197 leaves; undated) contains Workman's history of the Lake Shetek (Murray County, Minn.) area, including a list of settlers living there at the time of the Dakota Conflict massacre (Aug. 20, 1862), biographical sketches of many of the settlers, particularly detailing their conflict experiences, and a map of the area showing the location of various conflict sites. It is accompanied by letters (1924-1930) to Workman and to Neil Currie, a Lake Shetek area resident, from and about various area settlers. Many of these are reproduced in the volume.

Biographical note: Workman was a Sleepy Eye (Minn.) physician.

Related materials: See Currie, Neil. Information on victims... (cataloged separately).

Finding aids: Manuscripts collection summary available in repository; filed as P1369: Workman, Harper M.

Subject headings
Currie, Neil, 1842-1921.
Dakota Indians--Wars, 1862-1865.
Lake Shetek (Minn.)--History.
Maps.

Acc. No. 3470
RLIN ID No. MNHV93-A434
Location(s):

[From pasteboard cover:]
Early History of Lake Statek Country

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS NEAR TEPEEOTAH

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY WHICH MAY INTEREST MY SON

AND

FUTURE LOT OWNERS IN THAT ASSOCIATION.

A M Workman.

0 0 0 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

[From pasteboard cover:]
Early History of Lake Shetek Country

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS NEAR TEPEEOTAH

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY WHICH MAY INTEREST MY SON

AND

FUTURE LOT OWNERS IN THAT ASSOCIATION

J F M Wolleman.

0002

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
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Preface

This was not made for publication, but for my boy, that he might know something of the section in which he was born and of the sufferings and history of the first settlers.

It is very disconnected for the reason that as the information was secured it was inserted without regard to chronological order or what preceded it. Many of the statements are not true but were not known to be untrue at the time or mentioned to contradict later.

I have interviewed and corresponded with Meyers, E. G. Kock, Mr. Ireland and Ellen Ireland, Mrs. A. Kock, Mrs. and Johnnie Eastlick, Emma, Jefferson and William Duley, Hole Parmlee, Charles Hatch, Mr. Everett and daughter Lillian, and the Burns boys. I have seen and spoken to Jacques but it was before I was interested in the history of this section of the country and not long before Jacques disappeared. I have driven over most of the country between Fort Ridgeley, New Ulm and Saratoga and have been to all known points of interest.

The Massacre began at the Lake before breakfast on August 20th, 1862. Voigt was killed first on what is now known as the Sweetman place.

I have been unable to secure the address of Mrs. Hurd or her children, Mrs. Wright, and Ireland, Watson Smith, Bentley, Rhodes, Macabee or Griswold. I wrote to John and George Wright but did not get a reply.

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I first became interested in the history of the Massacre while living at Sleepy Eye. I then visited Fort Ridgley(1881), also went to Iberia, Leavenworth and in driving making professional calls I crossed the Cottonwood where the Browns were killed. I visited the Burns' place at the time when Springfield was called Burns. 1880 Also visited Brink's, Kelly's, and Dutch Charley's. The old Trail, Sioux Falls and New Ulm, was still visible in many places when I first drove over the country south of Sleepy Eye and Tracy. I have no doubt but what the Nobles Trail could have been traced from the Fort to Plum Creek if the location were known. I knew it for only a short distance. Most of the points of interest about the Lake were well known and can be found as well as those at Saratoga. (1883)

Sometime in the late '80's Everett was here and described the fight at the Slough and accompanied me to his old place, to Smith's, and from the road pointed out about where he remembered the others to have been. On July 9th, 1894, Ireland, Hatch, Mrs. and Johnnie Eastlick, Meyers, the Burns boys, Neil Currie and myself visited all of these places. Eastlick's place and the Trading Posts could not be located exactly but were located within a few feet of the exact site they occupied. Man and time have obliterated most of the land marks.

I have read the printed histories and what purports to be the statements of the people concerned and which they state are not true in many respects and where I have confirmed statements due credit may not be given but it was not the intention to make a quotation without so stating.

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DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
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LOCATION OF POINTS OF INTEREST.

Aldrich, Capt.	S. 7, T. 107, R. 40.
Amiret	" 19, " 110, " 40.
Ball, Bull or Bell.	S. W. ¼S 22, T. 108, R. 40.
Bar, the	T. 107-8, R. 40.
Bassett	N. E. ¼S 17, T. 107, R. 40.
Beaver Creek, Mouth	" " " " " " " "
Bentley, Edgar	" " " " " " " " (?)
Blake,	N. E. ¼S 22, T. 108, R. 40.
Bowers,	S. 1, T. 109, R. 41.
Breen or Brean, Joe	S. 12, T. 107, R. 38. (?)
Brink, (South of S. Eye)	" " " " " " "
Brown, Hank and Sam	S. 1, T. 107, R. 41.
Brown, "Old"	T. 109, R. 33. (?)
Burns, Dan and John	S. 25, T. 109, R. 34, and
	S. 25, T. 109, R. 39.
Buttermilk Run	S. 32, T. 108, R. 40.
Clark's Grave,	" " " " " "
Currie	S. 7, T. 107, R. 40.
Duley, W. J.	N. E. ¼S. 6, T. 107, R.40.
Dutch Charley,	S. 13, T. 107, R. 38. (?)
Dutch Charley Creek.	" " " " " "
Eastlick	N. W. ¼S. 5, T. 107, R40.

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Evans and Jessup	S. 5 & 6, T. 107, R. 40.
Everett,	N. E. ¼S. 18, T. 107, R. 40.
Fenced Field,	S. 26, T. 110, R. 41.
Finch, Myron	S. E. ¼S. 26, T. 107, R. 40.
Fort Ridgley, and Rocky Mt. Pass Wagon Road,	S. 9, T. 109, R. 38; S. 2, T. 109, R 40; S. 1, T. 109, R. 41; S. 36, T. 110, R. 41. (?)
Fremont, John C.	N. E. ¼S. 20, T. 108, R. 40.
French	S. E. ¼S. 29, T. 109, R. 40.
French Trading Posts.	N. W. ¼S. 6, T. 107, R. 40.
Graves of the massacred settlers.	S. 6, T. 107, R. 40.
Greenman, Dean	" 20, " 108, " " and " 31, " 110, " "
Griswold	" 32, " 108, " "
Grover, Charles and L.	" 31, " 110, " "
Haddock, Widow and son David	S. 20, T. 108, R. 40.
Hammer, Charles, Meyers	T. 110, R. 40.
Hatch, Charles	N. W. ¼S. 17, T. 107, R. 40.
Head of Des Moines River	T. 108; R. 43; T. 107, R. 40; T. 109, R. 43.
Hurd, P.	S. 19 & 20, T. 108, R. 40.
Ingalls,	S. (?), T. 31, R. 40.
Inlet,	S. 19, T. 108, R. 40.

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Inkpaduta	At Shetek
Ireland, Thos.	S. 32, T. 108, R. 40.
Jacques or Jacobs	S. 6, T. 107, R. 40.
Jessup and Evans	See Evans and Jessup.
Jones, William	S. 19, T. 108, R. 40.
Kitzman, L.	T. 116, R. 38. (?)
Kock, A.	S. 29, T. 108, R. 40. S. 25, T. 109, R. 39.
Kock, E. G.	S. 30, T. 108, R. 40.
Labache or Lobouch, LaFramboise,	S. 1, T. 107, R. 40.
Lake Beauty	S. 5, T. 107, R. 40.
Lake Bear	S. - T. 108 & 109, R. 43.
Lake Benton	T. 109 & 110, R. 45.
Lake, Bloody	Same as Shetek.
Lake, Buffalo	S. 18, T. 107, R. 39.
Lake, Clear (Gov. Map.)	S. 5, 6, 7, 8, T. 107, R. 40.
Lake, Clear (Local)	S. 16, 17, 20, 21, T. 108, R. 40.
Lake Fremont	S. 17, 18, 19, 20. T. 108, R. 40.
Lake, Fox	See Washburn, the same.
Lake, Goose T.	S. 21, T. 108, R. 40.
Lake Isabella	Same as Local Clear. See above.
Lake Jessie	Near Bear. Named for Mrs. Fremont
Lake, Long	S. 4, 5, 32, 33, T. 103, R. 40.
Lake Maria	S. 5, 6, 7, 8, T. 108-9, R. 41
Lake, Round	Same as Lake Isabella and Local Clear.
Lake Sarah	S. 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, T. 108, R. 41.

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Lake Shetek,	14 Sections in T. 107-108, R. 40
Lake Sigel,	S. 34, 35. T. 109, R. 40.
Lake, Skunk,	Now Lake Madison, S. D.
Lake, Smith	Same as Beauty
Lake Twowood	S. 16, 17, 21, T. 108, R. 40.
Lake Washburn	S. 21, 22, 27, 28, T. 108, R. 40.
Lake, Willow	S. 26, T. 108, R. 40.
Lamb, George	S. W. ¼S. 8, T. 107, R. 40.
Lateurneau, Joe and Phil	S. E. ¼S. 29, T. 108, R. 40.
Lower, Sol	T. 107, R. 40.
Macabee	S. 31, T. 108, R. 40.
Marsh, Zeb.	S. 38, T. 108, R. 40.
McBee	See Macabee.
Myers, A.	S. 31, T. 110, R. 40, & S. 20, T. 108, R. 40.
New Ulm and Sioux Falls Trail.	S. 17, T. 107, R. 40 & 41.
Nicollet,	S. 20, T. 108, R. 40.
Nobles Trail	S. 6-31, T. 110, R. 40. & S. 36, T. 110, R. 40.
Nobles Bridge	" " " " " "
Nobles Spring	" " " " " "
Owanka, Wakeska Hotel Grounds.	S. 29, T. 108, R. 40
Parmlee	S. 32, T. 108, R. 40
Plum Creek	T. 108, R. 40; T. 109. R. 40.
Renicker	S. 19, T. 109, R. 38; S. 31, T. 110, R. 40
Rhodes	S. 5, T. 107, R. 40
Rock River(Split Rock)	T. 106, R. 45. (?)

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Sawyers	S. W. ¼S. 3, T. 107, R. 40.
Saratoga	S. 31, T. 110, R. 40. S. 32, T. 109, R. 40.
Shadwell	Same as Eastlick
Sioux Fall & New Ulm Trail.	See New Ulm Trail.
Slaughter Slough	S. W. ¼S. 3, T. 107, R. 40.
Smith	S. 7, T. 107, R. 40.
Split Rock	On Rock River.
Steves, John	S. 25, T. 109, R. 39.
Stump Pass	T. 107-8, R. 40.
Tepeeotah	S. W. ¼S. 29, T. 108, R. 40.
Tracy	S. 23, T. 109, R. 40.
Trading Posts	S. W. ¼S. 6, T. 107, R. 40 (?)
Voigt, John	S. 20, T. 108, R. 40.
Walnut Grove,	S. 25, T. 109, R. 39.
Willard, Charles,	S. 8, T. 108, R. 40.
Wright, John G.	S. 1, T. 107, R. 41. (?)
Wright, John	S. W. ¼S. 8, T. 107, R. 40.
Ziercks, Charles	S. 16, T. 107, R. 38. (?)

Wherever a ? mark is placed there is a doubt about the statement being correct.

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When the settlers returned Captain Aldrich took Smith's place. Bell ~~Bn~~ Bull lived on Ball's Bluff in the house built by Finch. Blake, a second settler, jumped Ireland's place as Ireland was living with the Widow Haddock, who took the Jones, Hurd, Voigt, and E. G. Kock places. The Grovers took Myers place, which had been taken and abandoned by Greenman at Saratoga, at Nobles Crossing. French took A. Kock's place. Bloody Lake was an arm of Shetek. The lake,now known as Round and Clear, is Lake Isabella and it was also known as Lake Twowood and Beauty. Clear Lake was called Beauty Lake by Smith and became Smith Lake with the coming of the second settlers. Lake Fremont was named for John C. Fremont who camped on the peninsula. Fox Lake was Lake Washburn. Goose T. was so named by the surveyors (U.S.) because of the number of wild goose signs found on the shore. Long Lake is simply a widening of the inlet. Lakes Sarah and Maria were named for the wives of two of the surveyors. Shetek was so called by the Indians meaning confluence of rivers (Beaver & Inlet). It is often said to mean Pelican. Lake Sigle was named for General Franz Sigle, who was a member of of an engineering corps in the employ of the U. S. Government. The Lake known as Jim was so nicknamed for the James who lived near Corbin, Mathews and ----, but on government maps it has Mrs. Sigle's given name but I do not recall what it is. Skunk Lake, S. D., was too odoriferous for the newcomers so it was changed to Lake Madison. Nicollet was in charge of the Government party of which Fremont was a member. (Remember there were two Nicollets. The first one came with Radisson.)

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Sawyer was a second settler and settled near Slaughter Slough. This Slough did not have a name before the massacre. Saratoga was originally about where Myers's place was on the Cottonwood, although a city was never actually platted however lots were supposed to have been sold. Headquarters Saratoga, New York. When the railroad came through a place was platted by the Railroad Company on the right-of-way and lots were sold for a town by that name. It was later abandoned. Shadwell took Eastlick's place. Split Rock was a name of a ford on Rock River, near Pipestone. Steves was a second settler. Stump Pass was called the Bar. The Trading Posts, Walnut Grove, John G. Wright, John Wright, see text. Charley Ziercke was Dutch Charley. Beaver Creek was then Beaver, but it is now often called Okasida Mason or shortened to Okasida. How the settlers learned the Government names for all of these places I have never been able to ascertain. There are many lakes and streams that they did not visit or even know of. Those they knew were by the names found on the Government maps. Whether the engineers took the names given by the Trappers or visa versa I do not know.

Remember that there were two Nicollets. The great was with Radisson, he never visited here. Both were frenchmen.

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Settlers belonging to the Lake, Wednesday, August 20th, 1862.

Present address, if known, of survivors. Fate of others. (1892)

Aaron Myers,	Escaped,	Garretson, S. D.	Dead
Mrs. "	"	Died at Mankato 1862	
Louisa "	"		(?)
Arthur "	"	Lake City, Minn.	
Olive "	"	Oshkosk, Wis.	(?)
Fred B. "	"		(?)
Addie "	"		(?)
Phoeniais E. Hurd,	Absent,	Killed previous to massacre.	(?)
Mrs. P. E. Hurd	Escaped	Unknown	
William Henry	Escaped	Unknown	
Baby Hurd	Escaped	Unknown	
William Jones	Absent	Killed previous to massacre.	(?)
E. G. Kock	Absent	New Ulm, Minn. died	
John Voigt	Killed August 20th, 1862		
Andrew Kock	Killed August 20th, 1862		
Mrs. A. Kock	Catpured but escaped.	Mankato, Minn.	
Thomas Ireland	Escaped	Mankato, Minn. dead	
Mrs. Ireland	Killed August 20th, 1862		
Rosana Ireland	Catpured, released.	Montana	
Ellen Ireland	" " " "	Mankato mrs Hoalling	
Sarah Jane Ireland	Killed August 20th, 1862		
Julianne Ireland	" " " " " "		
John Eastlick	" " " " " "		
Mrs. Eastlick	Escaped	Mankato, Minnesota. dead	

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Merton Eastlick	Escaped		Dead
Johnnie Eastlick	" "	Mankato, Minn.	
Fredrick Eastlick	Killed, August 20th, 1862		
Giles Eastlick	" " " " " "		
Franklin Eastlick	Escaped		Unknown
William J. Duley	Escaped	Beeson, Alabama	dead
Mrs. Laura Duley	Captured, later released.		dead
Jefferson M. "	" " " " "		Tacoma, Wash.
Francis "			(?)
William J. Duley, Jr.	Killed, August 20th, 1862		
Bell Duley	" " " " "		
Emma Duley	Captured.		Living(1925
Albino Griswold	Moved before massacre		Unknown
Hoel Parmlee	" " "	dead.	Hunters Creek, Mich.
Sam Brown	" " "		Unknown
Hank Brown	" " "		Unknown
Lamb	Living near New Ulm. Killed		
Bassett	Moved before Massacre		Unknown
H. Watson Smith	Escaped		Unknown
Mrs. H. W. Smith	Killed, August 20th, 1862		
J. G. Wright	Absent.		Salt Lake City
Mrs. J. G. Wright	Captured, released		Unknown
Dora Wright	" " " "		Dead
George Wright	" " " "		Seattle, Wash
Charles Hatch	Escaped	dead	Huntley, Minnesota

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William Everett	Escaped	Wheaton dead
Mrs. W. Everett	Killed August 20th, 1862	
Willie Everett	" " " " "	
Charley Everett	" " " " " (?)	
Ablillian Everett	Captured released.	Waseca, Minn. dead.
Edgar Bentley	Escaped	Unknown
~~Dan~~ Bill Jacques	Absent	Dead
Wesson Lake Macabee	Absent	Unknown
Chas. Ziercke & family	Escaped	Unknown
Frank LaBusch, LaFramboise	Absent	Unknown
Phodes	Escaped	Unknown
Dan & John Burns	Escaped ~~dead~~	Springfield, Minn.
Ingalls and children	Had moved away.	See text.

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John C. Fremont

Fremont came to the Lake with Nicollet in 1842 1839 and camped on the north peninsula, N. E. ¼S. 20, T. 108, R. 40, (Myers place). I have heard that in his government report he stated, "It is the most beautiful spot I have ever seen." I do not think he could have been here long although Indian tradition says that he returned and camped through the winter. Nicollet's map of this section is fine and is very necessary for a student of early history. He gives the altitude at Myer's place as 1448 feet. (At Tracy it is 1442, main track, depot.) Lake Fremont was named for him by the men in the party.

Talent ~~Lake~~ In speaking of the peninsula, the one west of Loon is, as a rule, the one referred to.

The altitude of Winona if 640 feet. New Ulm, 838 feet. Marshall, 1183 feet. Lake Benton, 1759 feet.

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SHETEK.

Shetek, is an Indian word, meaning confluence of rivers, ~~meaning [illegible]~~ often said to mean pelicans.

The indians were off of their reservation when they were at the lake. The reservation extended ten miles each side of the Minnesota River, beginning about 10 miles above New Ulm and extending up the river 100 miles..

It has had many ~~names.~~ spellings. Shetock, Shetesk, Chetock, Shetek, Chetek, Chetock, Shelaneck. When the Rail road was built, Tracy was but a siding on and was called Shetek, Cobb, Big Bend, Sutton mill

Most histories in speaking of the head of the Des Moines River, do not refer to Shetek, but to Jackson lake, in Jackson County, This is error, The Inlet and Beaver, which empty into Shetek are head waters, In an early day after each rain, Beaver became a torrent, does now some times, at times, in very high water, the eastern outlet of Lake Yankton (AT Balaton) comes down through Long Lake, So as a matter of fact Bear Lake (Lake Jessie) and Lake Yankton (Lake Scott & Marie) are the head waters of that river.. Buttermilk Run, is a dry run,, is east of Irelands, but was named by second setlers.

Coda Name of Tracy in an early day was formed from the initials of the first shippers who received freight at Currie's warehouse. Currie Tracy, Cobb, Dry. Tracy = C O d a. Tracy named for Gen. Tracy one time President of the C & N W Ry Co.

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Aaron Myers

He claims that his family settled at Saratoga in 1855, that he lived there two and a half years and then moved to the Lake. (Shetek) That was a short time after Renicker was killed. Also stated that he was called"Doctor" because he treated several of the Indians who had sore eyes and that he succeeded in curing them. He also cared for those who were injured or sick. Says that the story of Winona's brother giving him a fine fur coat for the services rendered his sister is fabrication. As far as he knows she had no brother. (See Myer's letter.) The Indians were surprised when she recovered.

Myer's daughter, Louisa, was down at Lamb's on the Cottonwood attending school. She escaped to St. Peter.

Myers told me that Lean Bear was sometimes called Grizzly Bear. That Old Pawn, Chaska, (and out-law Indian who was a member of Inkpaduta's band after the Spirit Lake Massacre,) Tizzie Tonka, Titonah Che Che (Bad Ox), and White Owl and others, were at his house, camped there for four days and left for the lower end of the Lake on the 19th.

"I had been up all night of the 19th with my wife who had pneumonia, it was the third day." (Some of the survivors say she had miscarried. Likely both. See Myer's letter on page 107.)

Myers is a small, robust, well preserved man with a good memory. He tells a good story of his escape. Some of the survivors feel hard toward Myers and say that he deserted them, that there is no truth in his statement that he talked to the Indians while they were in his corn that morning.

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They say that Tizzie could not have been at his place as he was a Wrights when the settlers arrived there. They do not believe that he went over to Voigt's or Kock's, that he accepted his son's statement that Voigt had been killed, heard the firing and made his escape and then gathered the facts from from the conversation of Bentley, Hatch and Everett and from the others found at St. Peter. Myers told me that he heard Little Crow tell his warriors at New Ulm that they would plant corn on the sites of New Ulm, St. Peter and Mankato the next year; I think that Myers had some foundation for his statements. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, June 8th, 1826. His house stood across the drive-way from where D. Greenman has built his house. The west side of the house was almost on a line with the east row of trees which stand on each side of the drive-way. He states that he planted the trees. His house was a little north of where Greenman's stands. His wife was a Walkup and was born in Vermont January 31st, 1826. "Smith's house was as he left it in 1862 when I visited the Lake in 1886 and called on Aldrich." Myers says that he did not try to locate the site of his barn at the Lake in order to find the grave of an Indian he had buried there, that he had never buried one, so the story is untrue. But he did try to locate Rennicker's grave on his first place but without success. That his wife had been a strong robust woman, and died of pneumonia and exposure. He is now living at Garretson, South Dakota with his second wife. Tells me that after they reached Leavenworth and heard the cannon at the Fort he did not expect to escape. He is sure he settled at Saratoga in 1855 and to have

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lived there two and a half years, in the house Charles Grover afterwards occupied, and now owned by our friend L. F. O'Brien. He moved to the Lake after Rennicker was killed as, after a conference, the settlers thought it best and safer for all to be near together, so he and Kock moved there. He claims that Lamb's baby, Charley Everett, Baby Hurd and Addie Myers were all born at Shetek, that Baby ~~Hurd~~ Lamb died there but was buried at New Ulm and was the only natural death that he knows of. He did not tell me where all his children were.

Was Myers connected with the Town Site Company, selling lots at Saratoga? He says that he was not but that Rennicker was and was sent there by the Company.

Myers died in March 1905.

From Noble's report, Myers is mistaken about the date of his coming to Saratoga. Must have come in or after 1887

Arthur died Dec 18 1907
Fred. " Oct 21 1863
Louisa " -
Myers died March 10 1906

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Phinehas B. Hurd

Phinehas B. Hurd, wife and child, and William Jones settled at the Lake in 1859, the men may have been there before. Baby Hurd was born at the Lake. (?) They came from South Bend, Minnesota. Mrs. Kock says that the report that Mrs. Hurd was the mistress of the two men is untrue, that she was a very up-right, good, neat, and hard working woman. (See Jones)

Hurd and Jones had made a provisional sale of their place to E. G. Kock and Voigt and left for the west about two months before the massacre. The Indians had one of their horses that morning. It is supposed that the two men were killed at Skunk Lake, (Madison, South Dakota). Why the murder was placed at that point no one seems to know. Hurd and Jones first built a small house on the bank of Bloody, now very near the edge and in Sweetman's pasture. The lower logs and foundation of fire-place still show. They afterwards built the house that stood directly east of Sweetman's and south of his large barn. This was the largest and best house at the Lake. The cellar marks the location. It was here that Voigt was killed, the beginning of the Massacre. After killing Voigt, the Indians started Mrs. Hurd east, telling her to go to her mother, but would not premit her to dress her children, nor ttake food with them and they had not had breakfast. They did not mistreat her or the children nor did she see or hear them after she left her place. She escaped with the children, was overtaken by Mrs. Eastlick, Ireland, and "Spot" and reached New Ulm, then went to LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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Have so far been unable to get any trace of her and the children. The preceding statement was from Mrs. Eastlick and Ireland. Voigt was killed near the northeast corner of the house, or that is where Ireland says the body was found.

The Widow Haddock jumped this place when she came with the second settlers.

The Indians must have gone around the east end of Bloody Lake, after killing Voigt, and approached A. Kock's house from the east or Hatch would have met them on his way to Hurd's.

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William Jones.

"Bill" Jones came from near South Bend, Minnesota. It is the common report in Mankato that he deserted his wife, took most of the furniture and farm animals and went to the Lake, that Hurd and his wife were parties in the deal. This was in 1859. While he lived with the Hurd's he took a claim northwest of Hurd's place. They calculated to hold the land between Fremont and Bloody. He had gone west with Hurd and it is thought both were killed at Skunk Lake.

Dave Haddock jumped his claim when the second settlers came and built the house. It stood north and west of the gate near Sweetman's house. It was built to hold the claim, without a cellar and very poor in construction.

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Voigt

John Voigt, the name is spelled"Voight" in all published accounts, but E. G. Kock says that is not correct, that there was no "h" in his name. They were partners, came to the Lake together and made a provisional purchase of the Jones and Hurd Place. Myers says that Voigt was a very quick tempered man and had quarreled with the Indians the fall before. He was the first settler killed at the Lake, was killed before Mrs. Hurd started away. Arthur Myers was sent over to Mrs. Hurd's to borrow some fresh bread for his mother's breakfast, he was then less than eleven years old. On his arrival he saw the body of Voigt and the condition of the house. He did not see any Indians or Mrs. Hurd. See Myer's letter, page 107.

E. G. Kock

E. G. Kock came to the Lake in 1861 and lived with Andrew Kock. They were not related. The following spring he returned, from New Ulm, with John Voigt, and made a provisional purchase of the Hurd-Jones place. They were to provide for Mrs. Hurd until Hurd and Jones returned, she to have all the butter and eggs, Kock and Voigt to have the place on agreed terms, provided Jones and Hurd found another one in the west. At the time of the Massacre, Kock was in New Ulm and took part in the defense at that place. He was a member of the rescuing party which went out for Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Eastlick and their children after Ireland succeeded in making his way to New Ulm and telling of their location. Kock still lives at New

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Ulm, has been Mayor and has held other public offices. I know he is a very fine man. He is the father of young Kock who was, in my opinion, justly acquited of the murder of Dr. Gebhardt at New Ulm. So far as I know Gebhardt was not related to me though the name is the same as my mother's.

Child represented the Attorney General in this case and again tried to convict on manufactured evidence, as he did in the Bill Rose case. I was not a witness though I was in court to advise the defense Attorney, Abbott, in the Kock case. Child's conduct in that case confirmed me in my belief that a physician should never appear as a witness for a crooked attorney or if forced to do so that the attorney must take you without a conference.

Kock spoke a very broken english the indians called him Zagaje Ohn Chi Bad Faller,

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Andrew Kock

Andfew or Andres Kock and wife, Mariah, there were no children, first settled at the Walnut Grove, now the John Steves place, N. W. ¼S 25, T. 109, R. 39, in 1856 or 57. The cabin still stands as it was built. (1892) She does not know by whom or when it was biult. It had been occupied before they moved in. Everett and Myers both said Kock was hired to hold it for Brink, who at that time lived fown on Dutch Charley's Creek. Brink also had a place down near Leavenworth. "He," says Mrs. Kock, lived down on the Creek, about ten miles southeast of the grove beyond Dutch Charley's. After Reunicker was killed, in 1858 or 1859, we moved to Shetek, took a claim there and built the house." (The one outside of Tepeetbah gate.) It is as she left August 20th, 1862. The houses were all very much alike but Hurd and Jones built a larger one than the others. Kock's well was northwest of the house at the foot of the hill and on the Lake Shore. It was shallow and poor water. It is still used. She says, "On the morning of the 20th, a number of Indians came to our house and asked Kock to get them a drink. He took the pail and started for the well. I was sweeping at the time and did not suspect anything worng for some time, heard the shooting, but thought nothing of that as it was a common practice of the Indians to shoot at a mark. (I was not out in the corn shooting blackbirds that morning, though I often did so.) I be came alarmed after a while and went to look for my husband. I found him near the northeast corner of the house, dead. He was in the stockyard. Indians were all around. They did not pay any attention

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to me, nor try to stop me, did not even speak to me. I went northwest into the woods, then south to the Lake shore, then east, and south across the Bar (Stump Pass)." She did not know that Hatch was ahead of her but she must have followed him and gone to the Lake shore about where he did, at the foot of Tepeeotah Hill. "When I got to where I could see Ireland's house, it was closed, so I turned and started for Smith's. I then saw Irelands ahead of me, running. I never speak of my treatment while in captivity, but the way Mrs. Duley and I were treated, cannot be told, and from what Mrs. Wright told me afterwards, she fared no better. Many of the terrible reports are not true. I was NOT outraged. I have thanked God that I have always been childless. To see children suffer, as I have, I could not have lived and seen my own suffer so, or die happy and think that my grandchildren might be treated as those were. I planted the lilac bushes in front of the house, when we first moved there. No one lived near us at the Walnut Grove, there was no house down on the flat. We called it 12 miles to the Lake." (It is remarkable how close these people could guess distances.) "We had a few sheep and other stock. I don't remember the number of head. We never traded with the Indians, as the settlers did at the lower end of the Lake. There were not many settlers at the Lake when we moved there. I do not remember seeing Hatch, that morning, I did not know he was ahead of me alarming the people. When we reached the Lake to live, I remember Parmlee, Bassett, Smith, Lamb, and Jacques were there. I do not remember when the others

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came or left. It was a cold-blooded murder, the killing of Clark. I will not talk about it. There were some bad people at the lower end of the Lake. I do not remember any Macabee, so will not say if any one else was at the house that night. I was made a captive at the Slough and taken to near Ireland's house." She told me in an interview at her home in Mankato, D December 4th, 1894, "was a captive about ten days, when I made my escape and finally reached Camp Release. I was a captive of Wakeaska (White Lodge)." She did not tell me about wetting the powder in the gun of an Indian. "I have never been back to the Lake since I left it, a captive, nor do I desire to go. I trusted myself there once among the Indians and will not do so again. We spelled out name K-O-C-K. We were not related to the E. G. Kock who stayed with us for a while before he and Voigt bought the Hurd place. We spelled our names the same. The Uriah and Moses Cook, who you say now live on the place, are not related. Have lived in Mankato ever since. Came from Camp Release. I saw Bell Duley killed, and Indian squaw tied her to a bush and threw her knife at her striking her till she was dead. I think there were about forty Indians about the house that morning." When she says Indians, she means bucks. "I was aided in escaping by an Indian squaw. The Indians were not all at the house, some were down in the "Dip" southeast of the house. I married Charles Hines and after his death married William Holmuth." She is a strong stocky, German woman, bright, neat and clean. Her house is one of the kind whoch gives you the

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impression that she would be pleased if you would leave your shoes outside. Everything has a place and never moved from it. (nasty neat)

Yappee Cheche, meaning Bad Talker, was the nickname the Indians gave Kock. He spoke a very poor and broken English. In 1899, after the fourth of July, Humason moved the house down near the hotel. Humason bought from M. and U. Cook, the place has changed hands many times since then. French, a friend of Zeb Marsh, jumped the place on the return and planted an Orchard. Most of the trees are now dead. When Amos Crowl owned it he told me that he cut enough oak trees off of it to pay for the place each year he held it. Mrs. Holmuth died March 1st, 1907 of cancer, at Mankato, age 72.

Survivors say that one night during her captivity, she was taken to a tepee and forty bucks, one after another, outraged her. Mrs. Duley says it is true and that the only difference between the treatment she received and that of Mrs. Kock was as she was physically unable to make a fight she was let off easier.

The Bar.

The Bar is what we know as Stump Pass. At that time it was covered with a good growth of timber, which was cut a number of years ago. In the early days there was seldom any water over the bar, though sometimes it was very necessary to build a short, low, foot bridge.

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The Bar is about on the quarter line of Sections 29 and 32, T. 108, R. 40, where watch and Mrs. Kock crossed on their way to the south end of the Lake, August 20th, 1862. It was the route all of the settlers used in going from one end of the Lake to the other. The route of a railroad was surveyed across there a few years ago. Years ago the Bar was all under water and we could row a boat from Tepesotah to the Currie road.

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Hoel Parmlee

He is called "Joel" by all the survivors and in all published accounts, but he signs himself "Hoel". See letter, page 126. He came to the Lake in June 1858. Found Browns, Smith and Jacques. He says that Jacques was a horse-thief and had likely lived at the Lake for years. Thought that Jacques traded the Indians whiskey for furs, also traded some of the horses to them. Thinks Brown came to the Lake before Smith. When he came to the Lake, the island, Loon, was a peninsula from the east shore. Brown left before he did but he does not know where he moved. (1861) "No one lived between me and the Lake west of me. The Bar, Stump Pass, was dry. Sometimes in the spring it was necessary to build a small foot-bridge of poles to cross on just to keep the feet dry. I dug the cellar on my place, my shack stood on it, and left because I had rheumatism so bad I could not work and went home to my father. I came west with a party of U. S. Government surveyors as cook and quit when they were camped between Lake Sarah and Lake Mariah. Griswold was with the same party and quit at the same time. The work was suspended. We were camped on the Pass between the two Lakes, where I have shot many Redhead and Canvas back. The Lakes were celery lakes for years after I came to Tracy."

"Inkpaduta did not visit the lake while I was there but I understood he had done so a few years before. I knew him."

Parmlee was a short stocky fellow and a pleasant talker. He left before the outbreak. See letter page 126.

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He visited our home August 14th, 1899 and at that time he told me that it was the first time he had been back since he left in 1861. I drove him out to the Lake, visited the Hurd-Jones place, Kock's place, Parmlee's old place. Also went to Tepeeotah, Jacques and Smith's. He pointed out the location of Wright's and Brown's. Said Waubau never returned to the Lake after he killed Clark. Said that he(Parmlee) advised Waubau to give himself up, and Wat Smith took him to Mankato with Parmlee's oxen. The authorities there,after inquiring into the matter from the statements of Smith and Waubau, said that one was as much to blame as the other and told Waubau to go. We also visited Clark's grave. He says the name is and should be spelled Noel Parmerlee.

" after Clark was buried

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Albino Griswold

Albino Griswold came to the Lake with Parmlee in 1858. They were with a party of Government Engineers who finished their work while camped between Lake Sarah and Lake Mariah, on Radhead Pass. In my letter to Parmlee I asked him if Griswold took a claim and when he left the Lake but he did not reply to those questions.

Ireland does not remember him, neither does Mrs. Kock, nor was he there when Clark was shot. Myers does not recall him.

While Parmlee spells the name Albinus, in speaking of him, he called him Albino. Likely the name was Albano. Did he build the dug-out on Ball's? He likely took a claim and this would be the most desirable one. The Dug-out was occupied by Bull, who was the first settler before Finch.

Bull is sometimes called Bell.

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Thomas Ireland

Thomas Ireland, wife and four children (children by his first wife did not come to the Lake) came to the Lake in 1861. He bought the Hoel Parmlee place, S. 32, T. 108, R. 40. The house stood south of and in the Big Oaks.

He was shot after the settlers entered Slaughter Slough, buck-shot and rifle. One rifle ball passed through one thigh and scrotum. "This was the most disabling of all, not only on account of the pain, but the swelling became so great that I could only progress on my hands and knees." He was left in the Slough by the Indians for dead but later escaped. Rose was a captive of Chief Redwood, and Ellen of Tizzie Tonka. They were found and released at Pierre. (See histories) The girls are now living in Montana. Mr. Ireland is living in Mankato, Minn. Ireland was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 10th, 1812. Ran away from home when he was fifteen and married Sarah Harrison in 1834. She died in 1843. Married Sophia Walters in 1850. She was killed at the Slough after the surrender, as were her daughters, Sara Jane and Julianne. He married Sally Haddock in 1866, she died in 1882. He then married Sarah Ridgeway, nee Underwood, July 2nd, 1885. Mrs. Haddock had taken the Hurd-Jones-Voigt-Kock place and from what Ireland said, I think that when he married Mrs. Haddock it was with the idea that they would hold both places. But Blake jumped Ireland's. Dave Haddock, the Widow Haddock's son, had built a shack on the Jones place. Ireland is a very tall man, think he said he was 6' 3", rather

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a good talker, and a wonderful walker, for he is now 83 and he can keep me trotting and I am 39. He was a typical trapper. Like all of his class, he enlarges very much on his own part taken in all events, not always with the intention of bragging, but the uneducated way of telling it.

"I first came to Lake with Duley in 1859, then went below and got my family and came back in 1860."

Says that when he reached Wright's, before the Indians who had killed Voigt and Kock arrived, Tizzie Tonka told him that the Indians then present would protect the settlers and, as he did not have a powder horn, he could not fight so well and said so. Ireland then took off his horn, emptied the powder into his pocket and gave the horn to Tizzie, who claimed to have lost his. When Hatch reached Ireland's place giving the alarm, he was out in the field making hay and had not had his breakfast. Duley and Myers say that Ireland could cut more hay with a scythe than any man they have ever known, that he did not seem to tire. All the early settlers agree with Ireland's statement that there was little underbrush in the timber when they first came, that you could see a cotton-tail running until hidden by the trees. While Parmlee says no one lived between his place and the Lake on the west and Myron(Daddy) Finch says that when he came he lived in a dug-out. It is still used as a cellar. It was old when he came, he lived in it while he built the house on the Ball place. He also dug the well

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that is there. Aldrich says the dug-out was there when he came and was old. Ireland says that this is true, but he did not known of it when he lived on the Parmlee place. It is possible that Griswold could have built it, if not, who did? It is very near the north of the Ball House, on S. E. ¼S. 32, T. 108 R. 40, and not far from the edge of the bluff.

Duley and Ireland cut the hay on the west side of the Beaver in 1859, the first time it was ever cut. On July 9th, 1894, Ireland attended the reunion of the original settlers held at Tepeeotah, given by Neil Currie and your father. At that time we visited all the points of interest, except Sam Brown's. In the party were Ireland, Myers, Hatch, Mrs. Eastlick and Johnnie. The Burns' boys did not go on the drive. The statements made by Everett a few years before were confirmed, all agreeing. (See Ireland's letter, page 96.) He claims to have killed Lean Bear, as does Duley, but others say that Eastlick shot him. As a means of torture of the children, the Indians took the gum from the trees and put it in their hair and then combed it out with a forked stick. I am satisfied that some of the second settlers made a practice of hunting stray Indians for several years after their return.

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Milo(Sam) Blake

Milo (Sam) Blake, who jumped Ireland's place, was a man with a history. He did not stay long and few remember him. Ireland, Ives, and a young railroad man, whose name I do not recall, he may still be here, knew most about him. The later said his father wrote him to see if he could get any trace of his uncle, who, when they last heard from him, had a claim some place in this section of the state and thought it was on Lake Shetek. "That my uncle, my mother's brother, at the close of the civil war deserted his family and was a defaulter. This was long before I was born and my mother was still a young girl. He simply learned that he was up here and nothing more." "His name was Sam," says Ives, "This man was Milo, or called himself so, he had little to say and stayed by himself." After Blake left this place was occupied by many people. Armstrong for whom Armstrong Slough was named, Jim Rose also owned it at one time, and he sold it to your uncle, F. S. Brown. It was called Rose Place for a long time, though Rose never lived there to my knowledge. Your uncle planted the vineyard. It was then called Brown's place. This must not be confused with the original Browns who lived on the west side of th lake, and were the first settlers. . Both Browns came from Wabasha. Jim Rose lived just north of the Lufkin place on the east side of the road. I know he was the biggest and the best liar I have ever known. As an illustration he tola this story.

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"I was a sharpshooter during the Civil War, and one day in July a "Johhnie" got one of our boys every little while, so the Captain came to me and says,'Jim, go out there and get that fellow.' I picked up my "Mary Jane", that's what I called my gun, and walked out in the clearing. I soon located him on a stake and rider fense, behind a bush. I up and let go but he sat steady. I gave him a second charge, but not a move. I locked Mary Jane over and then pumped ten more into him, but nary a move. I feared the game was put up on me so I walked right up to him and found every bullet had gone through his heart, and there he sat, frozen stiff." When I was a young man, and Neil Finch was a druggist, we would get Jim in the store at night, give him a cheap cigar and a drink or two of whiskey and start him going. Another one. "Talk about mules, why that little span of rats I drive were the fastest horse fleash I ever set eyes on. Just to show you how fast they could go when they were colts, I'll tell you, and if you want to know it, I doubt if there is anything in this county that can keep up with them now. Well, one night I had bought a load of groceries from Brauns and he put them in the hind end of the wagon, and as there was a lot of sugar, salt and stuff that rain would do no good, E. O. said to me, 'Jim, you had better hurry, because if it gets wet your old woman will raise Hell with you.' He knew her, but I told him that rain would have to come if it caught my mules, so I jumped in, gave one cluck as I picked up the lines, and we were off. As I passed Montgomery's, the wolves smelled the

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fresh meat, and the greatest pack of grey wolves you ever heard tell of, set up a yowl and started out after us. When those mules heard that yelping, they knew they had better move faster. I looked back and saw that the rain was just overtaking us. As it was dark I could not see the road so I tied the lines on the seat, crawled back and moved the stuff up under the seat, swearing at those mules all the time, and when I stopped at the house, the water was running off the end gate, but never got a drop in the box. I'll bet that's the best times ever made between my place and town."

Rose's son, Bill, was hung for murder. He was supposed to have killed Lufkin. Whether guilty or not he was convicted on manufactured evidence. Childs was Attorney General. The murder was committed in Redwood County, on the Slover place.

Mrs. Rose came in to the office some years ago when I was forty-eight years old. In talking to her I asked her age and she said she was 46. (She had then passed her 70th birthday.) To carry the joke farther I said that I did not remember whether or not she was younger or older than I but I guess you are at least ten years my junior. She replied that she thought I must be quite old as my hair was gray and her's was still black. Hers had been dyed.

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John Eastlick

John Eastlick, wife and five children came to the Lake in November 1861, and that year occupied one of the old French "Trading Posts". He put a sod roof on it which was good until the spring rains came. He built a cabin, but had not finished it. It stood southeast of Ireland's and northeast of Duley's on the edge of the timber, near the small slough, on, what is now, a cultivated field. The location cannot be made out exactly, S. 5, T. 107, R. 40. Mrs. Eastlick, Ireland and Aldrich all put it within a few rods of the same place. Aldrich tore it down. Eastlick was called "Friend Big Head" by the Indians. He was killed in the fight at the Slough. Most of the survivors of the fight think that Eastlick killed Lean Bear, though Duley and Ireland both claimed to have done so. Mrs. Eastlick surrendered at the Slough but was shot by Pawn after the march back to the Lake was begun. She was left for dead, as after she fell, Pawn pounded her on the head with the butt of his gun-stock. She was still near the edge of the Slough, the ground was soft and she thinks that saved her life. She had been wounded while running from the wagon to the Slough, she fainted, but revived and attempted to make her escape. She wandered around and became bewildered and finally reached Ireland's, she saw his house, waded the slough east of his place, went up to the house before she recognized the place. The Indians were gone. She then took a fresh start for New Ulm. Her son, Merton, had taken his brother Johnnie, aged 15 months, to near old Brown's, about 45 miles. The Indians did not harm

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these boys after the surrender at the Slough, neither would they make them prisoners, but turned them back when they tried to follow to the Lake. Freddie and Giles were, however, killed after the surrender and before the march back was begun. Frank was shot at the same time and left for dead, but revived and made his way back to the Lake, or was taken back and abandoned, where he was found by Joe LaFrambosch, and was taken west by him four days after the fight. (?) That is the last that was heard of him. When Mrs. Eastlick reached Buffalo Lake on her way to New Ulm, she says she was overtaken by "Spot" the mail carrier. Ireland says his name was Van Meeter. She, with Spot's help, overtook Mrs. Hurd and Johnnie and Merton Eastlick and Ireland. On September 4th, they reached New Ulm. Her story is best told in her book but often greatly magnified. Merton is dead, Johnnie is married and lived near Mankato, not far from his mother. Mrs. Eastlick latter married Watson Smith, the man who deserted them at Slaughter Slough. She was divorced from him and latter married Pettibone who deserter her.

John Lloyd says they(the soldiers) thought that someone had lived at Eastlick's house when they came in October and that the condition of things showed the work of a child. At that time Frank was supposed to have been dead. This place is now a part of the Jessup and Evans farm, the old Captain Aldrich place. In 1866 or '67, Shadwell jumped the Eastlick place and settled there. At that time Charley Willard was running the ferry across the outlet near the Old Trail Crossing, and Shadwell's daughter, Ret, upset him once. He declared that the next

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Shadwell woman to cross in his boat, would do so on her back. A short time later, the old woman came along and wanted to cross. All say she was an old "ripper". Charley demanded pay in advance, then declined to push off until she got down in the bottom of the boat on her back. As there was considerable water in the boat she demurred, but he swore she would get down on her back before he pushed off. After several exchanges of warm adjectives, he pushed off, the old woman flat on her back in the bilge water. Both reached the opposite side safe.

It is the common report that one-eyed Sol Lower horse-whipped Ret. near Clark's grave for reporting that she refused to pay attention to his propositions. As Ret's virtue was considered easy, Sol considered her remarks as a reflection on his powers of persuasion and personal appearance and he objected to being considered as unattractive as that. It is only fair to say that he denies the act, but Willard and Zeb. Marsh both vouch for the truth of the story.

Merton Eastlick and Duley hauled lumber from Duley's mill at Mankato and built the first fense around the graves. Aldrich built the present fense and kept it in repair. Aldrich told me he saw one Indian go down below his place on the Lake Shore, followed by a boy with a gun. The Indian never came back. I asked Daddy if he ever heard anything of and Indian being killed by a boy down there. He said, "Where did you hear that. Don't ever tell it." I did not know the Shadwells. Mrs. Eastlick died October 9th, 1933.

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Rhodes

Rhodes came to the Lake a few days before the outbreak, on August 17th. He was a friend of Eastlick's. Some say he came to escape the draft, others that he was a trapper. At Slaughter Slough on the day of the outbreak, he stopped running long enough to shoot one of the Indians who was cutting the harness off the horses on the wagon the women and children had just left. After he entered the Slough he did not stop running, but kept right on through and escaped, reached Dutch Charley's and gave the alarm there thus enabling them to make their escape. He made his way to St. Peter. Later, with Hatch and Bentley, he enlisted and went south. I have heard that he deserted the army and went to Canada. He came to the Lake with a good team of horses and had the best rifle there.

So far I have been unable to learn his given name. Ireland, Hatch, Everett and Mrs. Eastlick, say that he killed the Indian at the wagon. Ives knew Rhodes.

All the early settlers were trappers.

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William J. Duley

All published accounts that I have read spell the name Duly. He told me that it should be spelled as I have it at the top of this page. With his wife and five children, he settled at the Lake in 1858. Where he lived when he first came to the Lake I am not sure, but he staked his claim at the mouth of the Beaver and afterward traded with Everett, who had built and was occupying the cabin which stood west of Smith's, S. 6, T. 107, R. 40. The well there was the best at the Lake and was dug by Everett. The first winter, Everett and Duley occupied the same house. The cabin was standing August 1880. About 1892, Evans and Jessup tore the house down. They wanted the logs. The cellar marks the location. The well is partially filled.

Duley claims to have participated in the fight and after he was wounded to have made his escape, after Everett had been wounded and the women had given themselves up. Duley was wounded through the wrist. Mrs. Duley was made captive as was two of her children. They were released at Pierre. William J. Jr., and Bell were killed. The boy was killed during the fight, the girl was killed afterwards. Francis was also a captive. She may have died in Dakota. Mrs. Kock says she saw Bell killed near Ireland's after the return to the Lake. Duley claims to have found Bell's remains where Ireland says he buried her. While Ireland claims to have buried 14, Duley only removed 12. Duley cut the rope that hung 38 Indians at Mankato, December 26th, 1862. None of the Indians hung were

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at the Lake, though some of them were sent to prison for a couple of years, so both Duley and Ireland say, but they don't know the names. Duley and family are living at Beeson, Calvert County, Alabama, where he is Post Master and Justice of Peace. He says that he had about 16 acres under cultivation.

Duley says, "When I returned in October 1863, I found the remains of my child down on the DesMoines River. I buried it with the rest." That he with Captain Starkey of the Mounted Rangers and forty of his men came to the Lake October 31st 1863, took up the remains where they had buried on the edge of the the slough by Ireland and Hatch, a year before. They were placed in six(boxes) coffins. A Mr. Ames acted as Chaplain. The Command was camped at Duley's place. (Starkey says there were seven coffins.) ~~Starkey~~ Duley goes on to say,"I was at that time Chief of Scouts, with the rank of Captain. They were buried in the following order, beginning on the north, I stood at the south end of the graves and saw every coffin desposited. 1. Voigt, 2. Kock, 3. Mrs. Sophia, Sarah Jane, and Julianne Ireland, 4. Mrs. Almira Everett, 5. John Eastlick, Fred and Giles Eastlick, 6. Mrs. Sophia Smith, 7. Bell and William J. Duley, Jr."

Everett, Hatch and Mrs. Kock say Duley was a coward, that he was running when they entered the Slough, and never stopped. Duley claims to have shot Lean Bear, but Mrs. Kock told me that she knew Eastlick fired that shot. William J. Jr. was the oldest, 15years, and the youngest was 5 years. Duley was born March 30th, 1819, came to the Lake first in

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1858 in the Spring. States that it was a very wet year and there was water every place. He went on to Lake Benton,(named for Mrs. Fremont's father, Senator Benton, I knew her mother, Mrs. Benton, very well, as a child would know an old woman). They then went on to Sioux Falls and returned to Winona the same summer. Says that there was one trapper at the Lake when he came in '58, that Dutch Charley was at his place and that the trapper was a traveler. Again came to the Lake in 1859. Came in from the west. Had been to Niobrara and Missouri Rivers. This was July. He staked a claim at the mouth of the Beaver. I think he is right about 1858 being the wet year. Considering the distances he names, I think he must have come to the Lake one or two years earlier than he says, that would make it 1856 or '57. He says that Smith, Everett and Wright were there when he returned. See Starkey's letter.

Mrs. Kock says, "I was in the Slough and Eastlick was between his wife and myself when he shot Lean Bear. I know that shot killed him, it was shooting that located him and the Indians got him (Eastlick)."Duley Claims to have reached New Ulm Sunday night ot Monday morning, August 24th or 25th. The last time I remember seeing the cabin was on August 20th, 1890. Duley was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857.

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Mrs. Duley told me this story but it was not to be given out during the life time of Mrs. Koch. "After they returned from Slaughter Slough to near Ireland's Cabin where the Tepees were. She and Mrs. Koch were taken to the same tepee. Mrs. Wright to another one. They were wet and cold. Pawn told the squaws to Wa-Yu-Tan-Co-dan Wi-Lo-Ka. Pawn then attempted to rape Mrs. Koch and she managed to strike him on the scrotum with her knee and grabbed his genitals with one hand. She injured him so seriously that for many days he was forced to ride on a travois. He was disgraced in the eyes of both bucks and squaws. The Indians afterwards tied their wrists and ankles together and accomplished their purpose, other squaws holding her knees apart. Mrs. Duley added "I fared but little better as I was not physically fit to make a fight and when I fainted they quit. I knew that when we pulled down or away from the bucks the squaws would poke hot sticks under us.

"That she suffered a worse indignity than Mrs. Koch as a squaw got her dog to run his tongue into me. It was awful. Then she tried to have the dog line me but he would not. I was terribly frightened afraid I would become pregnant but to think of having a litter of pups made me sick. The squaws said I was no good that even a dog wouldn't use me."

After the first night we were not mistreated by other bucks. Wakeska took Mrs. Koch.

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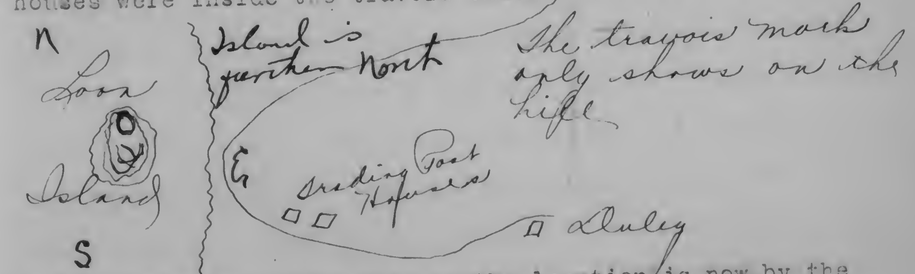
The Trading Posts.

They were called the "French Trading Posts" or the "Government Trading Posts"

Parmlee says that they were old when he came and that Jacques had been living in one of them. The trail made by the Indian Travois, came down from the N. E. near Eastlick's down to the buildings near the Lake shore, made a rather sharp turn out southeast past Duley's, and on towards the south of the Lake. While all speak of it as being located here, I neglected to inquire from whence it came. Nor did I, when it was still possible to follow it, try to locate it where it must have come out east, beyond the plowing. These houses were located, I think, on N. W. ¼ S. 6, T. 107, R. 40. As it is impossible to sight through and the location is near the section line they may have been across the line and if so, would have been on S. 31, T. 108. Everett, Ireland and Mrs. Eastlick all located them practically in the same spot. The pen and ink sketch gives some idea of the location, the houses were inside the travois trail.



The houses were hidden then as the location is now by the heaviest growth of brush at the Lake. There is quite a depression in the thicket where the houses were located and is likely the partially filled cellar. Everett moved one of

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the houses down on the place traded with Duley. Easlick lived in one the first winter that he came to the Lake, but it was necessary for him to put a sod roof on it. Parmlee locates them in the same place and says Jacques told him that he built them. They were old and the roofs rotten but they were well biult of heavy logs. They must have been occupied long before the Spirit Lake massacre. Parmlee told me that he knew Jacques or some one had been there for years, as the trail was cut deep, that it passed east and ran north from his place. He went down and cut on the trail without seeing the houses. The"traveler" Duley met on his first visit was likely a member of this gang. J. V. Mathews says that Jacobs (Jacques) told him that he built the house on the Duley place, not knowing of these places he thought it was the cabin that Everett built and traded to Duley, the one torn down by Jessup and Evans. Myers and Parmlee say Wright and Everett used these houses quite a little, that Everett may not have known that Wright bought 'alcohol' in bulk, bottles and fancy labes, that the stuff was kept in the cellar of one house, where it was bottled and taken to the house where it was sold to the Indians. It was taken to the other house in limited amount of bottles so that the Indians would not know but that there was no more until Wright could make or get some more. (Myers says alcohol here means a Jersey lightning whisky.) Mrs. Koch told me that Everett was a splendid man and she thought when he found out what Wright was doing they dissolved partnership and moved the house away in hopes to putting a stop to the business.

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Wright then began trading at his house. Parmlee had left but Myers agreed with what Mrs. Kock said regarding Everett. Anyway this was the first'blind pig'.

Jacques traded horses for furs, not much else, sometime hiding the horses in one of the buildings. I met Jacques when I first came to Sleepy Eye, 1880, but at that time I knew nothing of Shetek.

There is not the least foundation for the report of these or any other buildings at this Lake being Government Trading Posts. Rose, in his history of Lyon County, says that Joseph LaFramboise resided in Murray County in an early day. See page 54. From the information given there he likely built the Posts. J. V. Mathew thinks Jacobs misjudged, that he knew him well. One, at least, of these houses was built by LaFramboise.

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Jacques (John & Bill)

They were brothers. John disappeared and I met Bill when I came ~~from~~ to Sleepy Eye in 1880. A short time afterward I heard that he had been hung for stealing horses. He was caught near the Iowa line. That was the last time he was ever seen here. Bill was likely a leader of a gang of horse theives. He claims to have built the Trading Posts and John Steves says he told him that he and a Frenchman had a Trading Post at the Lake. Jacques was related to Steves and the Montgomery women, Mrs. Hugh and Mrs. George. Steves now lives at Walnut Grove. In 1881 when I met Jacques, I knew him but a little better than by sight. Everyone then called him the horse thief. He was hung by the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and was, I think, the last of their executions. They never claimed credit for this. It was in 1882 or the Spring of 1883. Some say Joe Breen was a friend of Jacques. Steves says Jacques told him they sold whiskey, doing as Myers says that Wright and Everett did.

Steves and the Montgomery women are straight people. Jacques is sometime spoken of a Jacobs. Mrs. George Montgomery says that Jacques was a cousin of her father.

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Who he was is not known. Jacques' father was an Englishman. That the "Posts" were sometimes called Government Posts and other times French is true, whether Jacques for reason of his own, or were so called by other members of the gang, I have so far been unable to find out. If he had partners before the settlers came it is not known who they were. The fellow he called his half-brother, was not a Frenchman, and it is thought he made his first and last visit while Parmlee was here. Jacques used this as a hiding place. The conditions of the timber up the Lake showed that a number of horses had been kept there at one time.

In Parmlee's letter he speaks of Jacques' half-brother. Was LaFramboise Sr. his partner? He was French.

Macabee

Weson Lake Macabee, the right spelling of his given name I have not learned. Whether he was a trapper or not I am not sure. He had a shack on Loon Island, near the center, north and south, but nearest the east side. Located it there in 1888. The settlers' cabins must not be confused with the shacks of the wood choppers who came later. I have not found anyone that knew much about Macabee. When he came or left. His shack was low but heavy and good and warm in construction. He was here when Clark was killed. Came back again once about a year before the massacre. Ireland Says he came back after he returned, but only stayed a day or so. I am not sure as to the given name.

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Smith

Henry Watson Smith, called Wat, with his wife settled at the Lake in 1855 or 56. They had no children. Settled on S. 7, T. 107. R. 40. The house is still standing and is still occupied. It is owned by Captain Aldrich. Smith stated to E. G. Kock that he was the first settler but Parmlee thinks Hank and Sam Brown were here before Smith and knows that the Post Houses were old when Smith came in 1855 or '56. Smith built the Smith, Aldrich, Jessup & Evans house. Jessup and Evans bought the house from Aldrich. The house is as Smith left it including the "Bassett" leanto. The well was dug by Smith in fair water. After the settlers left the wagon at Slaughter Slough, they ran for the slough and Smith did not stop even when his wife called, "Wat! Wat! For God's sake don't leave me!" The men asked him to stay but he kept right on going and with Rhodes made his escape. Went to Walnut Grove and gave the alarm to the Burns' Boys. His wife was killed at the Slough. He afterward married Mrs. Eastlick, divorced her and went to Washington and heard nothing more of him. His wife's name was Sophia.

It is also said that a party of Indians lived at this house for sometime after the out-break, that there was considerable pipestone found there after the settlers returned. It was not there before. Indians from the Reservation may have been there. (?)

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Lamb

George Lamb, his wife and children, came to the Lake before Wright, his brother-in-law, and took a claim southeast of Smith, N. W. ¼S. 8, T. 107, R. 40. Myers says that Mrs. Lamb gave birth to a baby and it was the first white child born there and that it died and was buried at New Ulm. The baby died after the Clark murder.

Lamb was killed during the massacre. He was a member of a rescuing party ambushed by the Indians near New Ulm on August 19th, 1862. Lamb had moved down near Iberia in 1861.

Louisa Myers was at the Lamb place attending school when the out-break occurred and she with the Lamb family made her escape. Lamb was a better man than Wright. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of his family.

I have been unable to learn why the people escaping, who came to New Ulm on the south and west unable to get in, made for St. Peter, almost twice as far as Mankato.

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BROWN

Hank, Sam, Old Brown, wife and daughter. Hank and Sam, so Parmlee says, came to the Lake before Smith. Hank was married and had his wife with him. They were at the Lake when Parmlee came and left in 1859. They built the house on S. 1, T. 107, R. 40. They did not stay long and Sam left first. This was then called a peninsula. They had gone when Wright came and he jumped the place, pre-empting it in his father's name. It is south of Walhall and in high water it is an island and was named "Maple Island" by Mrs. F. M. Stewart. There are a number of fine hard maple trees there. Do not know what became of the house but the cellar is still quite deep. When Parmlee was here August 15th, 1899, we went to this place. You would have thought that he had moved away only the day before. He then told me that the Browns came from Wabasha. Parmlee does not remember the 'Old Browns'. They lived south of Springfield. Their bodies were ~~foyed~~ found by Myers when making his escape.

Hon. Joseph R. Brown, the famous Minnesota frontiersman, had a son named Sam. If Parmlee is mistaken in the name 'Hank' then the Joseph R. Brown who located in so many places may have been here. Old Brown was, I think, also called Joseph. His daughter's name was Oratia. Son was John F. Not related to the Hon. J. R. Brown.

Lloyd. Davis Bros. & Joe confirm Conclusion of this Brown.

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John G. Wright, wife and two children settled at the Lake in 1859, on S. 8, T. 107, R. 40, now the Goble place. The house was torn down and used for fuel by the people of Tracy during the winter of the Big Snow. 1880 & 1881 Your uncle Fremont is said to have kept warm by the heat they furnished, may have been one of the party that went out and saved those logs from decay. I was at Sleepy Eye that winter. This was the winter of 1880. Wright was absent at the time of the outbreak, he had gone below and left Ireland to look after family and farm. Mrs. Wright and children were taken captives at the Slough, surrendered after the fight. She and the daughter were rescued at Pierre, the boy at Camp Release.

It was at Wright's place that the settlers south of Bloody, rendezvoused and started for New Ulm, only to find that the Indians had deceived them. Mrs. Wright is spoken of very highly by all, was good and kind. All say he was disreputable. George Warner, who had the U. S. Land office at Tracy, looked up the record of Wright and the entries of Wright's land. I told him I had heard his entries were crooked, that his father had never been at the Lake but that Wright was trying to hold two places. Warner found that on December 6th, 1861, he pre-empted the S. W. ¼S 1, T. 107, R. 40, Hank and Sam Brown's place in the name of hi father, John Wright. In the following April 1862, he homesteaded the place on S. 8. He had occupied it since 1859. Laboscho stayed in this house, when at the Lake, the on the west side of the Lake. Mrs. Wright surrendered at the Slough and was made a captive and was later

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released. The treatment she received from the Indians cannot be put in words. After her release, Wright secured a divorce, saying he did not care to have a woman occupy his bed who would not die rather than submit to the treatment she did from the Indians. She went to Nebraska and remarried and all trace of her has been lost. Everett told me that he wanted to find her. Wright is said to have married an Austin girl, later deserted her, that she made her way back home. He is now living in Salt Lake, but will not reply to a letter and refused to talk to Neil Currie when he found him there.

Dora was born in 1856 and died in 1865. The son, George H, who lives in Seattle, in reply to Neil Currie's letter says that he was only four years old at the time and was younger than his sister. He remembers little or nothing of his life at that time. The Indians had named Wright "Tonka Tenseena" meaning a big liar. Wright had gone to Rochester and returned as far as New Ulm, where Ireland and Myers found him. Wright had gone down to work as a harvest hand. Ives says Wright lived with his wife until she was confined and then when he saw the child was part Indian he left her. The Indians who rescued the captives from White Lodge at LeBeau, were Martin Charger, Mad Bear, Pretty Bear, Sitting Bear, Swift Bird, One Rib, Strikes Fire, Red Dog, and Charging Dog.

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LABOSHE

Joe Laboshe, or LaBasche as Lillian Everett spells it, Myers says, LaBush and Duley LaBoshe. Also LaFramboshe. He was a half-breed trapper and when at the Lake stayed in Wright's house on the Hank Brown place over on the peninsula. Mrs. Kock says that they heard that Joe came to the Lake four days after the massacre and found Frank Eastlick there and took him west with him. Myers says he met Joe at the State Fair in St. Paul in 1873 and that Joe told him that he found Frank as stated and supposing that all the family had been killed, had taken him west with him but that he did not know what had become of him. I have heard, I have forgotten from whom, that they stayed at the lake for three months. If so the troops did not find any trace of them, unless the collecting of the garden stuff at Eastlicks was done by Frank. I doubt if he was old enough at that time. John Lloyd thinks the house-work and collecting of the garden stuff was the work of a child and that it had not been done long before the troops came.

Ives knew a Joe LaFramboise, likely the same person. LaFramboise was a well-known character. Joe was born in Murray County and likely at the Lake. His father was a squaw man and an Indian trader. Possibly he built the Posts. He never stayed long in one place.

Joseph LaFramboise Sr was a trader at Fort Pierre and came from that place in 1826 to Shetek.

Joe. Jr. Half breed son born at Lake as was his full sister

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BASSETT

Have been unable to get his given name. Bassett's claim was on S. 8, T. 107, R. 40. His shack stood at the trail crossing on the north side of the river. He came in 1859 and left in 1860. Only stayed a short time. He went to the Redwood Agency where his wife and three or four children were. She kept boarders there. Neither wife nor children were ever to the Lake. It is said that a short time after he left here he went to Michigan.

Myers puts the date of Bassett's leaving earlier. The shack was moved up onto Smith's and is now a part of that house. I must give these fellows credit for selecting good big logs for their houses. The difference between the shacks can be seen in the picture of Smith's house. Bassett's is in the rear like a leanto. Photograph of Smith's house shows the leanto. They were all very much alike.

Zeb Marsh was the first settler on Fox Lake. He came with the second settlers.

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EVERETT

William Everett, wife, Ablillian, Willie and Charles. Everett first settled on what we now call the Duley place. He later traded with Duley for his place on the Beaver, now owned by Neil Currie, on the south side of the outlet, S. 18, T. 107, R. 40. He intended to build a mill and was to start the raising the next day, the 21st of August, and expected to get the timber pulled around the day of the massacre. His mill was to be a saw n and flour mill. He was severely wounded in the fight at the Slough but later made his escape. Mrs. Everett was killed after the surrender, Willie was killed, and Charley was wounded and left on the breast of his dead mother until the next morning. Lillian was wounded and left by the side of her mother. She thinks that the Indinas thought she was dead and so left her. In the morning two of them returned on her uncle's horses, went through the pockets of the dead, (Hatch says they did a poor job), and finding Lillian alive took her with them, leaving a little girl who did not seem injured and whom I think was one of the Ireland'children, and baby Charles Everett. These children must have starved to death though the fate of the baby was never for certain known. Lillian Everett says,"We do not believe they found his body when they buried the others. I do not think that he could have lived as he was so badly injured. As I remember now the Indians were ready to move when we reached camp."

Everett died in Oakland, California, January 17th, 1892 at the age of 61. Lillian was rescued at Camp Release. She is now Mrs. Keeny. (August 1911). She later remarried and with

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her half-brothers, visited the Lake for the first time since she left in 1862. (Her second husband's name was Curtis,) She could not remember ever having seen the Lake before. See Letter pg 99. Lillian died March 9th, 1923.

Hatch

Charles Hatch was a brother of Mrs. Mariah Everett. He came to the Lake in the spring of 1862. He was wounded in the fight at the Slough. After the surrender of the women and children he made his escape and with Bentley assisted Everett to reach Dutch Charley's. He lived with Everett but had a claim across Beaver Creek from Everett's. S. 17, T. 107, R. 40. I do not think he had built a shack. On the morning of August 20th, he had gone to Voigt's to borrow his oxen. He went horseback a far as A. Kock's, where he hitched his horse and went across the inlet of Bloody and up to Voigt's, found Voigt dead, so hurried back. When he was near Kock's he saw his horse rear, break away and run, heard the report of a gun, likely the one that killed Kock. Seeing the Indians take after his horse he ran to the Lake shore, followed that to Stump Pass. The Indians could have seen him. He thinks he saw about 35 bucks. He crossed the pass to Irelands. Ireland was out making hay and had not had his breakfast. He then went to Rustlick's where he got a horse and alarmed the rest of the settlers. In the following October with Ireland and a small body of troops, of whom John Lloyd, J. P. and D. Y. Davis were members, returned and buried the dead. They were buried on the edge of the Slough, though they brought the remains of Voigt and Kock there and buried them with the rest. On the return he found $14.00 in silver in Mrs. Everett's

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pocket. He does not say how they indentified the dead. Hatch attended the reunion held at Tepeeotah July 9th, 1892. See letter on page 102. Hatch is a very modest agreeable fellow and is so afraid that he will brag that it is hard to get a statement out of him. He was about 25 years old at the time of the massacre. Born Dec 28 1837 died at Huntley Minn. Sept 4 1907.

BENTLEY

Edgar Bentley, a single man, came to the Lake in the fall of 1861 or very early spring of 1862. He stayed with Myers that winter, was a millrite by trade and was to begin the erection of Everett's mill on the day of the outbreak. He was then living with Everett, had taken a claim down the river where Currie now is, or very near the site. S. 17, T. 107, R. 40. The statement that he could not assist in the defense on account of poor eyesight cannot be true because after the escape he enlisted in the army and served his term. He escaped from the Slough and assisted, so Myers says, Everett and Hatch to Dutch Charley's where they overtook him. Have been unable to learn where he is or what has become of him.

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CLARK

Bill Clark came from near Henderson or Shakopee. He was an all around bad man. He and Waubau came to the Lake together. They disagreed over the distribution of some plunder stolen near St. Peter. Bill threatened to kill Waubau. Some of the settlers at the lower end of the Lake went to A. Kock's where Bill had gone. Bill could be seen seated in the house talking with Kock and Macabee. With Waubau was Wright, Lamb, Smith, Parmlee and Everett. Wright and Charley Waubau went around back of the house, Wright told Charley to shoot Clark, which he did, the ball breaking his neck. Andrew Kock would not permit them to lay out the remains at his house, saying that it was a bad sign and a murder, and not the first one that Wright had committed. The body was taken to Parmlee's and buried under a small box-elder bush, now a tree. It still lives but has not made a great growth. It was the intention to bury him on the corner of Parmlee's place, but he was 'planted' just across the line of the southwest corner. Located this grave first when Everett was here. He said it was the intention to arrest Clark. All were armed. Parmlee agrees with this statement and made practically the same statement and also located the grave. Ireland and Mrs. Eastlick understood it to be there. This was the first murder in what is now Murray County. It was in 1859 or '60. Both were outlaws. Myers says Clark's parents came and removed the remains. Parmlee says this was not done while he was there and Ireland also says it was not done while he was there. Myers says he was not at home but that Waubau was digging a cellar for him and that Waubau

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was in the cellar when Clark came up and accused him of beating him in the division of the stuff and threatened to shoot him. Mrs. Myers hearing the quarrel went out and begged Bill to go away and he did so. That evening Charley(Waubau) said he would go out and get some clean clothes, said he would stop at Lamb's. He took Myer's gun. When near Lamb's he met Bill who tried to shoot him, Lamb interfered and took Bill's gun away from him. Bill walked over to Smith's house, went in and took Smith's gun, Smith and Parmlee both sitting in the room, without saying a word. Bill then went back to Lamb's and Lamb took Smith's gun away from him. Bill then swore that he would go and get the Indians to come and wipe out the settlement. He then went to Kocks and the entire male population of the lower end of the Lake followed him up there. When Wright saw Clark he said to Charley, "Now is your chance, kill him!" Everett and Parmlee tell it the same as Myers in most part. Mrs. Kock accuses Wright of a murder. Parmlee says that all were afraid Bill would go and get the Indians, and justified Waubau, but they did not intend he should kill Clark when they went up to Kocks but to arrest him and make him leave the country. The Kock house was about the same as now, but has been moved. The shot was fired throught the west window. The house has been turned around, since it was moved, it is now the east window.

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WAUBAU or WAUBAN

Charles Wauban came from Mankato with Clark. They had stolen some things and had come to the Lake. Disagreeing about the division of the plunder they guarreled and Charlie, in the presence of Everett, Smith, Parmlee, Lamb and Wright, at the order of the latter, shot and killed Clark. At the time Clarkwas seated in Andrew Kock's cabin talking with Kock and Macabee. After the murder most of the settlers claimed the killing was justified by self protection, for as Waubau had brought Clark to the Lake, and, as a result of their quarrel, Clark had threatened to bring the Indians and exterminate all, that Wright in telling Waubau to kill Clark, did so to save himself and family. Waubau was advised to give himself up to the authorities, which he did. Wat Smith took him to Mankato with Parmlee's oxen. "The Court" held one as much to blame as the other and dismissed the case. Waubau never returned to the Lake. Duley met him at Fort Randall on his return with General Sibley or Sully in the winter of 1863. Waubau was then a squaw man. Have heard nothing more of him.

Ives told me in 1912 that his name was Wauban and that he came from New Ulm as far as Dutch Charley's with them. He stayed there for a few days and then went on to the Lake.

In 1930 a box of gold money was found hidden on Dutch Charley's place. This may have been the "plunder" that led to the Clark murder.
About 1880 two fellows came across back stopped at the Exchange Hotel and inquired the way to Dutch Charley's place. Said several days & said they had been in an early day. Could one of these men been Wauban.

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VAN MEETER

Spot VanMeeter was a full or part blood Indian, though in her book Mrs. Eastlick calls him a Frenchman. He was known to the settlers only as Spot. Ireland, however, says he has met him since the outbreak and that his name is VanMeeter. Myers confirmed this statement. Ireland also thinks he was related to Old Sleepy Eye and may have been part French or German. While working on construction west of here, I often heard of Spot VanMeeter, may have met him, but he was only a character then and I paid no attention to him. He was at that time living at Oak Woods Lake, South Dakota, north of Volga. I remember passing his place many times. I can't recall that anything was ever said of his being connected with this Lake or the Indian outbreak. At that time I only knew of the Massacre and was not interested in it in any way. Since I came to Troy and read Mrs. Eastlick's history, talked with Myers and Ireland, I recalled 'Spot' at Oak Woods. I wrote to him and also to his son and while they must have received my letters they did not reply. Others have had no better success in interviewing him, except Bert Nash, who got an acknowledgement from 'Spot' that he was here at the Lake after the outbreak and saw some of the survivors when they were escaping. Mrs. Eastlick and Ireland say he knew of the outbreak before he met them and must have seen some of the Indians.

While Doane Robinson and Agnes Laut say that 'Spot' was not a mail carrier and was not here, they do not explain how Mrs. Eastlick knew him as 'Spot' and told me it was 'Spot' many years before the dispute began as to the indentity of the

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Carrier. It may be ture that 'Spot' was not the regular appointed carrier but it is sure that none other ever went over the Sioux Falls and New Ulm Trail after it came via Shetek. Ireland also knew him as 'Spot'. Their knowledge is not a Government record but knew him personally and lived with him from Buffalo Lake to Old Brown's.

There was no Post Office here at the Lake and the settlers had to go to New Ulm to get their mail. 'Spot' is now dead and has been for a number of years. Mrs. Eastlick said that after he found he could not get into New Ulm with the mail he left them and said he would go back to Sioux Falls. No one knows when he reached there or what became of the mail.

Laut's story that a white man, simply from a sense of duty to the Government, would go out of hiding and try to get an unimportant mail across a hostile country, that was, as far as he knew, full of Indians, is doubtful. If he was an Indian or a part Indian, as Ireland says, he was safer away from these people than with them. If he was related to Sleepy Eye, as Ireland says, then he was Spot Mortimer, and no one else.

1927. H.E. Wilson now claims he was the mail carrier. He tells a good story but it does not come till with known facts. He also claims he was a member of the rescue party at La Beauce

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Inkpaduta

The outlaw chief and leader of the Spirit Lake massacre made this one of his camping grounds. He was at the Lower Agency, August 18th, 1862, as were Feto Atanka(Big Face), Taleyshe (Shifting Wind). Chaska was at Myer's place. He was a member of Inkpaduta's band but when he joined him I do not know. Parmlee, Duley and Myers say that he was always with him when in the Lake country. All three knew the Chief well. He never gave them any trouble while at the Lake. Myers and Duley do not know whether any other members of this band were there on the 20th ot not. All histories of the Spirit Lake Massacre, even Flandreau, speak of the settlers being killed on the head-waters of the DesMoines. It is supposed, and naturally enough, that Shetek is referred to. The histories speak of the Lake, outlet, island, trading houses etc., and even Captain Aldrich died thinking some of the settlers were killed on the Island, that there were two massacres at the Lake, that the shot imbedded in the logs of his house were fired at that time. Saying, "As there was no fighting there in 1862 there must have been in 1857." The Lake referred to in all histories is Lake Jackson.

See letters of Wm Boucheau and Mrs. Wilson the latter knows but little about the massacre or Inkpaduta.

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SIOUX FALLS and NEW ULM TRAIL

The new Ulm and Sioux Falls Trail was built in 1861, so Parmlee says, by a lawyer, he has forgotten his name, a cross-eyed man from Dubuque who was called old Steve and himself. It was shorter than the Saratoga route. The trail ran near Wright's house and crossed the lower end of the lake or river. It was very different then than it is now. There was no dam. The trail ran northeast from the Lake to New Ulm. I have followed it in many places but have never tried to trace it west of the Lake to Big Sioux River. In the winter it was staked from the Lake to Dutch Charleys. It was over this trail that the settlers intended to make their escape and on it that Spot, the mail carrier, overtook Mrs. Eastlick, Mrs. Hurd, Ireland Merton Eastlick, Johnnie Eastlick and the Hurd children. Over it Rhodes, Myers, Hatch and Everett Bentley passed as afterwards did the James boys in making their escape from Madelia, (Northfield).

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Slaughter Slough

Today, July 9th, 1894, Ireland, Hatch, Myers, Mrs. Eastlick and Johnnie, with Neil Currie and myself, drove over this country to the points on the east side of the Lake, locating the location of the houses, route of Sioux Falls and New Ulm Trail, the place where Clark was buried, Slaughter Slough, where the settlers left the wagon, where Ireland and Hatch buried the dead, where the dead Indians were found, where the bodies of Andrew Kock and John Voigt lay, and went to the graves. The Slough is in the N. E. ¼S. 3, T. 107, R. 40. The wagon was left on the knoll north of the slough, the fight was made from the south side, as the grass was taller on that side and it gave them better cover.

The Trail was on the south side of the slough but they had left the trail for some reason, likely trying to avoid the Indians who were after them. When they saw the Indians would soon overtake them they stopped the wagon and let the women and children run into the slough, the men following. When the Indians reached the wagon, they began to take the harness off of the horses, and all agree that Rhodes shot one of these Indians Ireland claims to have killed Lean Bear in the fight though Mrs. Eastlick and Mrs. Kock say that Eastlick fired that shot. Duley also says that he shot him. When Ireland and Hatch came back in October, 1862, they found the bodies of three Indians, two besides the one at the wagon, and that of Lean Bear, whose body is reported to have been taken to Redwood. I have so far been unable to learn on what authority.

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Lloyd says that three bodies were left unburied which he thought were Indians, two were at the northeast end of the Slough and one at the wagon, that the body of the chief was not found, that he then understood the Indians carried it away with them. It would seem that each claimant got one Indian. Mrs. Kock told me when Eastlick fired the shot that killed Lean Bear, the Indians then located him and fired at the spot, killing him. She does not think Duley was brave enough to kill any kind of an Indian with a gun.

Eastlick, William J. Duley, Jr., and Willie Everett were killed during the fight at the Slough. Mrs. Ireland and her daughter, Sarah Jane and Julianne, Giles and Fredrick Eastlick, Bell Duley(?), Mrs. Everett and son Charlie were all killed after they surrendered at the slough. Bell Duley was killed after the return to the Lake with the captives, Mrs. Duley, Mrs. Kock, Mrs. Wright, and her children George and Dora. Frank Eastlick was missing. Lillian Everett was brought in the next morning, August 31st. Voigt and Kock had both been killed in the forenoon, August 30th.

Ireland and Everett think that the fight at the Slough began about 2 P. M. but I think it must have ended about that time, because the Burns Boys say Smith reached their place at Walnut Grove about 3 P. M. As Smith was compelled to crawl some distance and followed Plum Creek, in order to keep out of sight of the Indians, it would have taken him a couple of hours or more for the distance is about ten miles in a straight line.

Ireland claims that he buried the dead on the edge of

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the Slough, fourteen in all, vis Voigt, Kock, Almira, Willie and Charlie Everett, Sophia, Sarah Jane and Julianne Ireland, Sophia Smith, John, Giles and Fredrick Eastlick, Bell and William J. Duley, Jr., and as he had no implements to dig graves the bodies were covered with loose earth and dead grass. This was in October 1862. The following year, October 31st, 1863, Duley claims to have returned with Captain Starkey's company and to have removed and buried in "The Graves" twelve bodies, that he did not find the bodies of the Everett children, indentifying the bodies after over twelve months in a shallow grave and two of those unburied, on a moist ground in hot weather. Duley claims to have found the body of his child down on the Deskoines River and to have buried it with the others. Hatch and Everett did not accept the indentification of the body of Charlie Everett, buried by Ireland. That Duley found the body of his child down on the river and indentified it after fourteen months, is very doubtful to say the least, besides, only one girl was killed ~~at the Slough~~ and Mrs. Kock saw ~~the other~~ her killed near Ireland's, when she returned to the Lake a captive. Slaughter Slough is a small slough, now dry most of the time.

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Saratoga was the headquarters for the Dakota Land Co., one of the many then popular land swindling schemes. They owned no land but sold town lots in a mythical city. Myers denies interest or knowledge in or of the Company, further than boarding their agent, J. Reinaker. Parmlee suspected Myers of being the head of it because he came from New York. Myers lived in one of the houses built by Nobles. (?) N. W. ¼S. 31, T. 110, R. 40, the old Charled Grover place. When the C. & N. W. RR. built through here they laid out the town of Saratoga in T. 109, R. 41. This was afterwards abandoned and the town of Amiret laid out.

On the return of the settlers, Dan Greenman came and took the place left by Myers when he moved to Shetek. Lafayette and Charley Grover, who saw these places when they went west with the tropps in pursuit of the Indians, returned after they were mustered out and Marsh, having persuaded Greenman to locate on Myers' Shetek place, settled here in 1865. Mrs. L. Grover told me it was often hard sledding here in an early day, that when some of her babies were born her husband was away and the nearest person, except her own babies, was at Lake Shetek. Their Post Office was at New Ulm, as was Myers and the Land Company's, it was also their trading point. Some timesthey went to the Lower Agency at Redwood.

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RENNIKER

John Renniker or Reineker, was a plain, honest Pennsylvania Dutchman. He was agent for the Dakota Land Company and boarded with Myers at Saratoga. He went to New Ulm for supplies and on his way home he was murdered, supposedly by the Indians, northeast of Walnut Grove, near Nobles, lower crossing of the Cottonwood. His wagon had been plundered.

He was undoubtedly the first Land agent in Lyon County. At that time he got his mail at New Ulm. He drove oxen. The body was taken to Myers place at Saratoga and buried there. Myers knew nothing of his family.

HAMMER

Charlie Hammer was known as Swede Charley. He was a trapper and when at Saratoga stayed with Myers. Myers does not know where he came from or where he went. He was a good natured fellow. Was at Myers's place when Renniker was killed. He started out to find him, went to the Lake and got Parmlee, then to Kock at Walnut Grove and the three of them started out to look for the body. It was found northeast of the Grove and I would think, from what Parmlee told me and my knowledge of the country, in T. 109, R. 38 and near S. V. Ives knew his people. They lived near Iberia.

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INGALLS

J. H. Ingalls lived above Myers on the Cottonwood at Saratoga. He was a widower with four children. He did not stay long. He left here and went to Redwood Agency where again married. In the outbreak he, with his wife and two girls, aged 13 and 14, were killed. The two boys were taken prisoners by Little Crow and their fate is not known.

I neglected to have Myers locate the site of Ingalls cabin but it must have been near Nobles stable.

The "Fenced Field" was not Ingalls place though many think it was.

THE FENCED FIELD

This field has been a matter of speculation. S. 36, T. 110, R. 40, now a part of the J. C. Arndt place. It was across the bridge from the stable and a little north. Myers found it well fneced and thought it had been cultivated. It was not the Ingalls place nor was it used for a garden by Nobles' men. It is a stony hillside. Bowers says that Nobles built the houses, bridge and dug the spring. In this I think he tells the truth. He also said the field was divided and the garden was on the flat, an ideal spot and Myers would be right in saying that part had been cultivated.

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FORT RIDGLEY AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN PASS WAGON ROAD

This road was undertaken by the U. S. Government and Nobles was commissioned to build it. I have been unable to learn how much work was done on the road west of Saratoga Bridge. They went through to the Missouri River not far from Pierre. I understand it crossed S. 9, T. 109, R. 38; T. 109, R. 39; T. 109, R. 40; S. 36, T. 110, R. 41, on west to Lake Benton. The general direction was the same as the Dakota Division track but north of it. The Bridge was a substantial structure, stone abutments, which still stand and in better condition now (1900) than in many built since. The material for these buildings had to be brought from St. Paul to some point on the Minnesota River then by wagon. The spring is near the top of the hill and south of the trail, it seems like fine water and is still used. The foundation of the stable was laid in mortar that still stands, and will for all time, unless blown up by man. Nobles built the first wagon made in the State. He was born in 1816.

I think in an early day I could have traced this trail from Saratoga to Ridgley and west had I known of it. Knew of an old trail and rode over it west and north of Volga but did not know it was Nobles. It may have bee General Sibley's west of Lake Benton or Fremonts. or Sully's

See Middleton. James Boys.

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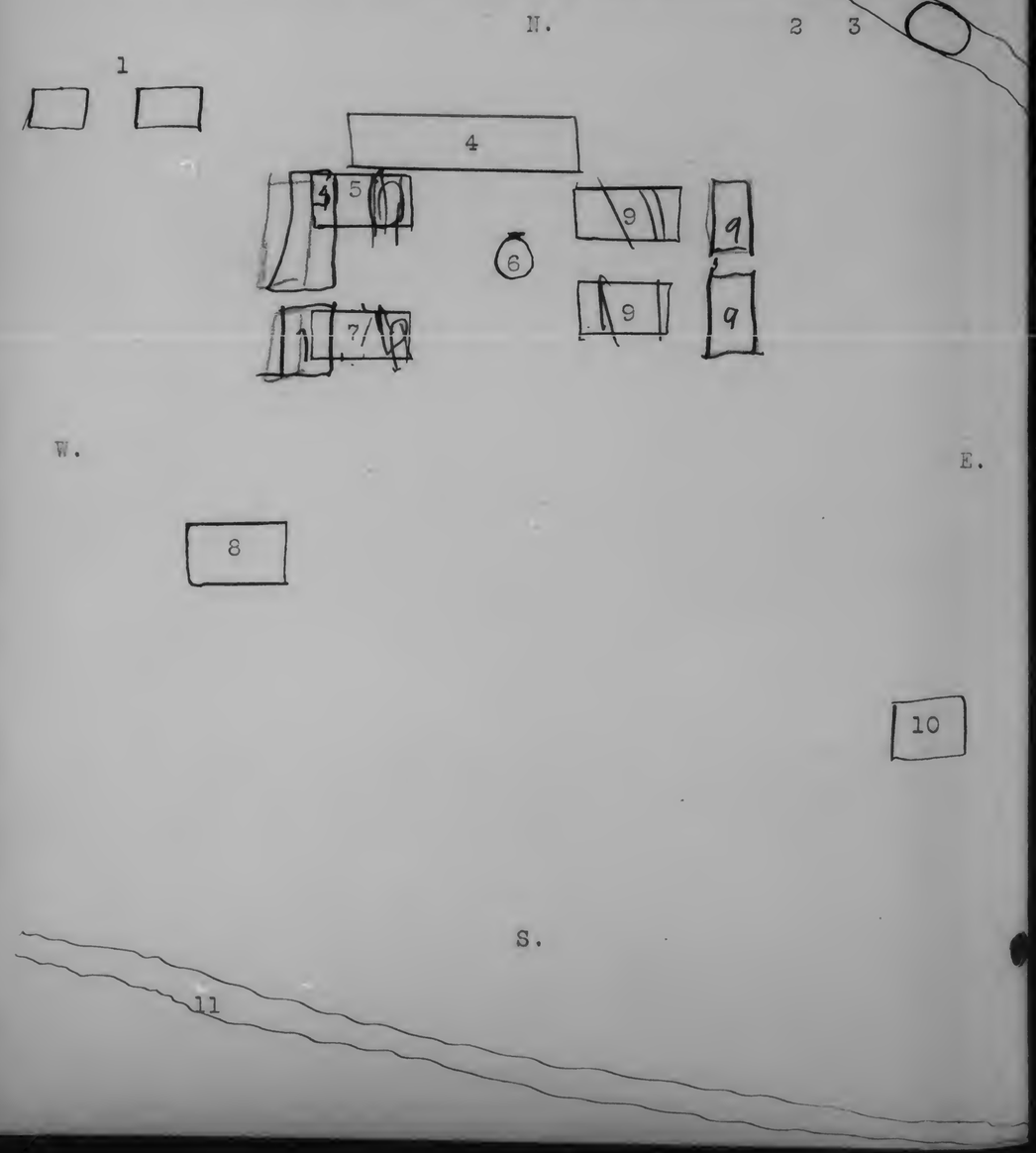
MAP OF FORT RIDGLEY

Made from memory fifteen years after my last visit to the Fort. When a young man, and while living at Sleepy Eye, your mother and I, with other young people, used to drive over there. It is in a corner of Nicollet County and northeast of Sleepy Eye.



KEY TO MAP OF FORT RIDGLEY.

1. Two frame or block powder houses, 15 x 15
2. A dry ravine, rather deep.
3. Spring, from which troops secured their water supply.
4. Two story brick barracks. 25 x 75.
5. One story brick stable. 30 x 60.
6. Well. Think this must have been dug after the fight.
7. Quartermaster's building. Frame, 30 x 30.
8. Site shows former building, said to have been Sutlers
9 - 9 Officer's Quarters, log buildings, weatherboarded, 1½ stories, finished in hardwood. 30 x 60, each. the length of building was North to south.
10. Cemetery
11. Ferry across the Minnesota River. The crossing where the fight took place was several miles further up the river.

The Fort was about 25 north, and 50 miles east of Shetek. When Myers and Hatch heard the cannon, they were not far from 25 miles south of Fort.

I was there many times during 1881, 1882, and 1883. The Fort stood about two miles from the river. The Indians commanded the Spring during the seige. The soldiers put their beds up against the windows to stop the Indian bullets. Lt. Tim Sheehan was in command. The cannon was fired from the south of the grounds, towards the river. A farmer, who resided near the Fort, and saved self and family by escaping to it, says that the 'Sutlers' building was destroyed by the soldiers because the Indians used it as a screen. It is

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said that other buildings were burned, but I found no evidence of it.

The Cemetery was a small fenced lot, sadly neglected and so overgrown with weeds, it was hard to find the smaller stones. Think it was about 25 feet square.

The State had erected a monument to those killed in the fight. Mrs. Muller, wife of the Doctor, was buried there. This is a beautiful place.

There were many survivors of the massacre, living around Sleepy Eye, when I was there, that being less than 19 years after the outbreak. That does not concern this section. This has now become a State Park.

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THE WALNUT GROVE

So named from several hundred fine black walnut trees, standing in Plum Creek Valley, rather long and deep, so that the trees are not noticeable till you are right on them. A very pretty wild place, S. 25, T. 104, R. 39. The trees are about a mile south and a mile west of the Village named for this grove. Mrs. Koch says they came here in 1856 or 1857, that the house had been occupied for some time before they moved in, but she does not know who by, when or who built it. They lived there over two years, till Renicker was killed, then they moved to Shetek, think it was vacant till the Burns boys came in 1860. Koch was hired by Brink to hold this place (?). The Burns boys jumped it.

Many of the large trees have been cut. The Old Cabin is still standing and used as an 'overflow' by John Steves who now owns it, he came in 1865. There were several settlers, it would seem between the time the first were driven out and the second ones came in, for Steves says there was a shack down on the flat, northwest of the cabin when he came. There was the Dug Out on Ball's, the 'worm eaten logs' on the Latourneau place, that were not there, so all first settlers say, when they left.

The Burns boys also had a place down on the Cottonwood now Springfield.

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CHARLES ZIERCKE.

Dutch Charlie lived on the creek bearing his name, or rather, nick-name. His house was a stopping place for people going west on the Sioux Falls and New Ulm Trail. Duley says he was there when he went west the first time in 1855 or 1856. The cabin is still standing. It is built of lighter logs than those at the Lake. It is now on the top of the Creek bluff and outside the timber, while I supposed it originally down on the flat, was mistaken, as this is the original house and has never been moved. Think I may be mistaken in the location, so far as section goes, S. 13, T. 107, R. 38. Rhodes, on making his escape from the Slaughter Slough, made his way to this place, enabling them to escape. On the way to New Ulm, Charley and Rhodes, left Mrs. Z. with her children, while they went to find something for all to eat, and while gone, the Indians came and made the family captive, taking her in the wagon. Later the Indians thought they saw soldiers coming, and left her saying, "We will let you go if you will promise not to tell the troops we had you." She did so and drove to the supposed soldiers to find sun flowers. She made her way to Mankato where Charley afterwards found her. I do not know what became of them, nor number or ages of children. After Charley had passed the murdered Browns, he was overtaken by the Burns boys, Dan Burns tells me, they were with him when the Indians took his family captive. As much of the information has

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been secured at times when I was away from home and when I had forgotten facts that I should have cleared up. Where did Rhodes go? In 1930 a box of old money was found hidden Likely the "plunder" for Wauban & Clark quarrel bro this place about and led to Clarks murder. all dated prior to 1859.

BRINK

I am satisfied there was but one Brink, but he lived in several places. He was at least trying to hold the Walnut Grove, and at that time he was living above Dutch Charley, on his creek, that place was about ten miles south of the Grove. I have never been there to my knowledge.

He also lived down on the Cottonwood, near Iberia, I have been to this place, he was there at time of the outbreak.

BREEN

Joe Breen lives on Dutch Charley Creek, he has been there for years, I have been by the place. I have never met him to inquire when he came, I think though, after Zierck left. Others say he was a partner of Jacques, before the outbreak, others that he came afterwards and jumped Brink's place on this Creek.

Reese Price tells me that when he came it was common report that this section was settled with horsethieves including Dutch Charley.

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OLD BROWN.

Old Brown, wife and daughter, lived on the Cottonwood, south of Springfield near Leavenworth, west of the ford.

They evidently had been notified of the outbread and were making their escape, they were all killed on the river bottom and near the ford. The ford was still used in 1882, when I crossed there. The Indians did not disturb the house or other property. When they, the Browns, left, they locked the house and so VanMeetre, Ireland, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Eastlick and their children found it when they arrived. They staid in the house and grove from Sunday till a week from the following Monday, September 1st. Ireland, started for New Ulm to secure assistance, which he secured, they were brought in Friday night, September 5th. The condition of the body of Miss Brown showed she sacrificed her life trying to preserve her honor. She was found with the handle of a tomahawk or hatchet thrust through the vagina into the abdomen. As she bled freely afterwards, it must have been done during life. These bodies were buried where found, but later, within a few years, they have been taken up and placed in the Springfield Cemetery.

It was over 60 miles from the Lake to their place by section lines. Smith could have notified these people after he left the Burns boys, it is equally true that Rhodes may have done this. In the cemetary at Springfield near the entrance standes a granite monument, erected by the town of Burnstown, in memory of Joseph L. Brown, Jonathan Brown and Oratio Brown, massacred by the Indians in 1862.

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KITZMAN

Conductor Louis Kitzman is the only survivor of his father's family, all being massacred. He saw the abdomen of his married sister cut open and her child taken from her and nailed to the house while she was still alive, though she died in a short time. Their place was about 45 miles northwest of New Ulm, 27 miles from Redwood, and 40 miles from Shetek. The lower agency was about 54 miles from the Lake.

In 1880 a delegation of Sioux Indians were snow-bound at Sleepy Eye, and were to go east on Kitzman's train. The Railroad Company Officials were afraid Kitzman would lose control of himself and take revenge, as some of the Indians in the party had participated in the uprising, though not know to have been at Kitzman's or Sleepy Eye. The Indians were very uneasy and theGovernment Agent nervous, as all knew the Indians belonged here before theoutbreak and had participated in it.

It was during the stay of these Indians at the Lorena House, where I boarded, that Hon. George Somerville got the Name of 'Big Hungry'. It was in this way, the Indians were taken into the dining room and seated at our table, George having taken his place, the Indians were given the others. P. P. Roller, seeing sommerville with the Indians, and finding a vacant line on the Hotel Register, wrote Big Hungry below their names, then pointed out to strangers, the part blood with the big name.

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COPY CENSUS OF MURRAY COUNTY TAKEN IN JULY, 1860

This census was taken by Francis Baasen.

William Everett,	Aaron Myers,	Henry Smith
Almira "	Mary "	Sophia "
Lillian "	Louisa "	Phineas B. Hurd
Edward ? "	Arthur "	Almira "
Hoyle? Parmlee	Eliza ? "	William H. "
John M. Bee ?	Fredrick"	Christina ? "
George S. Lamb,	John Wright	John ? Koch
Laura Lamb,	Julia "	Georgianna ? Koch.
Francis "	Eldora "	Alice Lamb
Emma "	George "	

The Marshall News Messenger in commenting on this says: Unil 1857 all of Minnesota Territory west of Blue Earth County and the Minnesota River and all of what is now South Dakota east of the Missouri River, except what is now the northern tier of counties, was embraced in the county of Brown ?, about one third of Minnesota and one-half of South Dakota. (?) The complete returns of what is now Murray County, taken in 1860 by Asst. U. S. Marshall, later Secretary of State in Minnesota, (I knew him well), Francis Baasen, was 39 people, as given above, divided between seven families, and two single men. The attendance at school during the year reached the number of four. The value of the real estate as assessed, was $1000, divided between two families, William Everett, a brother of the late Mrs. P. M. Addison, and John Wright.

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The personal property return for the County was $3,875, in amounts ranging from $75 to $500. At this time there was but one post-office in the entire territory of Brown County, and that at New Ulm.

Judging from the many errors in the names, Bausen evidently did not visit the Lake.

He may have the name of Macabee correct, but somewhere I heard his given name was Wason Lake Macabee (McBee). From this census, Jones, Bassett, Labush, Griswold and Dutch Charley are omitted, as are the Duleys.

Sunrise School is District No, 1.

CURRIE

Neil Currie, one of the second settlers, came in 1872 and built the flour mill, upper and lower dams, the village being named for his family. He has taken great interest in the early history of this section.

Died August 1921.

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TEPEEOTAH.

The site was selected by Mr. C. H. Jessup and your father, we having been appointed to do so and to secure a refusal of the land, Mr. J. A. Hunter driving us all around the east side of the Lake. This was before Jessup and Evans had bought the Aldrich place and before Hunter was a member of the Association, but the railroad still had some land about the lake.

The first meeting was held in Nat. Beach's store. There were present, Dr. C. L. Bohannon, W. H. Little, Nat. Beach, C. H. Jessup, F. S. Brown, D. H. Evans, J. J. Hartigan, H. J. Pattridge, E. O. Brauns, F. N. Stewart, R. Rowland and H. M. Workman. I was appointed a committee to have the land surveyed and plotted, which was done by Harry Battin, assisted by Ira Segur and myself. The first meeting was held December 29th, 1887. Bohannen was made Chairman of the meeting and Brown, Secretary. Jessup and I reported what land could be secured. Jessup, Brown and Workman were elected trustees, and given power to go buy and survey, and Jessup was made trustee to take and hold title for the Association. The name was Selected by ballot, while I am now given credit for suggesting it, I think Judge suggested Tepeeotah. When Hummason bought the Cook farm, I did name "Owanka" (place to put a tepee). I also named the hotel, Wakeuska. That was also the name of the chief who held Mrs. Koch captive, meaning White Lodge. On May 25, 1888, lots were drawn by number, a few changes were made in order to accomodate those who desired to build jointly.

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Bohannen and Little did not take lots. Brown had drafted a set of By-laws, which were read, adopted and signed. The first assessment was $30 on each lot owner.

Many of the people who made the most fun of having a 'Summer Resort' at Shetek, have since become or attempted to become members of the Association.

BOWERS

T. J. Bowers, June 9th, 1893, this man called at the office, said he had heard I was interested in the early history of this section. He told me that he was a scout in the employ of the Government? at the time of the outbreak; that on the night of the 20th, August 1862, he slept in the house Myers had abondoned at Saratoga. In the morning he went to Shetek, saw nothing of Indians, though looking for those off of the reservation. We found John Burns there, looking for the remains of dead in the ruins of the burned house, which stood on what is now the Letourneau place, there were several more burned houses further down the Lake. This he told me on the way back from Saratoga, where he had said he would like to go if I cared to drive him out there. I got Earl Miller and Neal Currie, and we drove out. While every statement he made regarding Shetek is absolutely untrue, except that there were logs east of Koch, he did know the Saratoga country, and he must have been at Saratoga in an early day.

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He knew just where to find the stable foundation, led the way from that to the spring and bridge abutments, pointed to where the Fenced Field was. Pointing up the river towards Jim Morgan's said, "Over there near a clump of trees, a small creek comes or draws into the river. I was there last in 1864, left in January, and have never been back since. I had returned by way of Duley's house, found several Indians and a half-breed there making pipes from pipe-stone, thought the Indians were in Smith's house. This in January."

It is true that there was considerable pipe stone found there by the second settlers, who say it was not there before they left. "I came back in October, 1863." See Starkey's paper. We drove across the river to the place he had pointed out, and about 75 feet from it on the south or east bank of a small creek, we found as he said we would, a dugout, ruins, just as described. It is west of George Robinson or Morgan and south of the Fenced Field. Neither Robinson or Morgan had ever seen it or knew of its existence. He claimed to have left several hundred traps in the dug-out under a split log, laid on the floor to cover the hole where they were buried. We dug down and found the remains of a log, but no traps. The place was overgrown with weeds and there were several small trees growing on the ruins. He said he employed fourteen men at this place to trap. later had Robinson dug deeper and found some broken traps and dishes.

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He did not want to go to the Lake. 'Was never at the Lake before the outbreak.

He was not a grafter, claimed and acted as though he had money. Who was he?

He surely was the most picturesque liar I have ever known, with the exception of Old Jim Rose.

He claimed that the two times mentioned were the only times he was over at the Lake. He was better informed on the early history, and had more of the names on the tip of his tongue than either Currie or I.

Some time after we dug in ruins of dug-out. Others made a more car ful and thorough exploration and found some broken traps and dishes.

He was likely one of the men driven out by Captain Starkey.

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IVES

Luther Ives called at the office on June 25th, 1912, and made the following statement.

"I lived near New Ulm at the time of the Massacre. I owned and drove the wagon in which some of the party were ambushed and killed just out of town. George Lamb who formerly lived at the Lake was one of the killed."

"I still own the wagon, it is kept at New Ulm, and is hauled in the Anniversary parades. I was well acquainted with the country and all the settlers, often visited at Shetek and Saratoga. Brink settled just below Dutch Charley, his house was the warmest and best log house ever built in this part of the country. He used small willow logs about four feet long, laid up on shorter cross pieces, locking the sections into one another, filling in between the logs with mud. The lower logs sent up sprouts. In the spring of 1862, Brink having had some trouble with the Indians, I was one of a party to come up and move him down to near Kelly's."

"Old man Tuttle was my father-in-law, his given name was Albert. He died on Thanksgiving day, 1881."

"Pawn was the worst looking Indian I ever saw, he was 6 ft. 3 in. tall. Lean Bear was short and stocky, not bad looking. I knew Rhodes well, he lived near Kelly and Brink. He did have a splendid rifle, as good or better than mine, both shot very large balls, and carried farther than any we could find. Mine had a short stock, his was the length

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of the barrel. Rhodes' rifle is still at the Tuttle house, or was the last time I was there."

"I met one of the Duley boys at Takoma, Washington, a few years ago, he was then Chief of Police. He told me he saw his mother ravished repeatedly, while in captivity. Other times they would place her where she could see him in the distance, then build a fire so it would appear as though they were going to burn him at the stake. It did get uncomfortably hot, though it did not actually burn me, I thought it would, and it appeared to her that I was in the fire."

"Bill Jacques lived near Iberia, he and his brother John were considered horse theives. I did not know John. They murdered ? ?_ , but on trial were acquitted, because the witnesses were afraid to testify against them. They and old man Tuttle were bitter enemies. Some of the witnesses told the old man that they saw the murder committed, but did not dare to testify to the fact, the dead man was Tuttle's friend."

"The Jacques boys were sometime called Jacobs. I knew Bill Clark and Charlie Wambau, the final letter is 'U' not 'N'. Knew them both well, I came from New Ulm to Dutch Charley's with them; Bill and I stopped there for a day, Wambau went on to the Lake. Bill followed the next day, I never saw him again. Did see Wambau on our return march from Dakota. I was with General Sully, when near where Roosevelt's Ranch

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was afterwards located (Medora) we had a fight with the Indians. I was wounded, have the arrow head yet. After I was taken to camp, I saw Wambau, he had married a squaw."

"Half-breeds have told me Pawn and Inkpaduta were the same, I did not believe it, still it may be true for all that I know. Bean, Been, Broan, or Breen lived on Drinks' upper place. He came after the outbreak, think in 1864. He took care of Government Horses, used them as though they were his own, did considerable work with them. It caused unfavorable comment, but I always thought he was honest. He and Tuttle were good friends, the old man would not have had anything to do with him, if he had known he was even civil to the Jacques. I don't know how the Government came to have so many horses way out here."

"I think Kirby, Bach and Allen built the houses, in which Myers, Ingalls and --- lived in while they were at Saratoga. Kirby, Bach and Allen lived near New Ulm."

"Dutch Charley's wife and two girls were ravished while captives, the vaginas of the girls were enlarged with a knife, both in order to permit the act and to add torture to the mother, who was a witness to the outraging of her young girls. I knew Joe LaFamboise, but not Joe LaBucch." (Were they the same?)

"I never saw Scalpie, but Clark told me about her and the Chippewas. I never heard of Bowers, did not know of a trapper's shack opposite the Nobles Spring. It was

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built after I was at Saratoga. Miss Brown, Old Man Brown's daughter had been ravished and the hatchet handle thrust through her vagina into the abdomen. It was done while she was still alive, her clothing was in rags, she must have made a terrible fight. I knew the Browns well, their place was only a couple of miles south of Springfield. Their bodies were buried where I found, but a few years ago were taken up and burried in the Cemetery there. Al(?) Bean was a brother-in-law of Charley VanFleet who lived near Marshall. Everett went to Marshall in about 1872, was a brother-in-law of Addison, by second marriage. I knew bother VanFleet and Everett."

Ives is right in saying Joe was LaFamboise, not LaBusch, there was such a character here in an early day, and my head did not work, or I would have thought of this before.)

Charley Hamer's people lived near Iberia.

The Brown boys say the report regarding the 2 erotic girls is true. A sister of Don Wagoner tells me she knew the girls after the massacre and they showed her where they were cut with the knives.

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DOANE ROBINSON.
State Historian, South Dakota. (Reply to my letter.)

Pierre, S. D. Oct. 6, 1908.

Dear Doctor Workman:-

I have your of the 4th in relation to affairs at Lake Shetek at the time of the Massacre. I have no doubt at all that Miss Laut is correct in her statement that the mail carrier was August Garzine. I have always understood that the mail carrier was a German. I talked with Aaron Myeers six or seven years ago and he said the man was a Dutchmen and that he could not recall his name. Miss Laut spent a long time investigating this matter and I feel certain, got at the truth of it. I am pretty sure that there was nobody by the name of VanMeter in that locality. The VanMeters lived at Vermillion, S. D. and were all in that locality at the time of the outbreak. Mrs. Charles W. Waldron, a woman of great intelligence and vivid recollection of all the events of that time, lives at Ft. Pierre. There never was, so far as I have information, at that time anyone known as Spot VanMeter. Spot Mortimer was an old frontiersman who was known all through western Minnesota region as well as throughout South Dakota. He died a few years ago at Oak Wood Lake, Brookings County, S. D. His wife was an Indian woman and they had a half-breed son who, after his mother's death lived with the VanMeters, and is now in the Brule reservation, and is frequently called Spot VanMeter, though his name is Samuel Mortimer. He was a child though in those

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days, however. I will go into this matter further and inform you if I learn anything more pertaining to it.

Faithfully,

Doane Robinson.

Secretary.

P. S.

On August 30th, 1862, Spot Mortimer was at Yankton, and helped in building the barricade there.

D. R.

Nothing contradicts the statement of Mrs. Eastlick's, made at the time or immediately after the outbreak, that she knew the mail-carrier as 'Spot'. Ireland confirms her in this, as both were with him, while he aided them to escape. Miss Laut, has overlooked the important fact. Whether the surname was VanMeter or Mortimer, it was 'Spot' and could not have been 'Garzine'. 'Spot' would have ample time after leaving 'Old Brown's' to reach Yankton. 'Garzine' was never known as 'Spot'.

Myers did not see the mail-carrier after the Massacre.

If it was Spot Mortimer he could have reached Yankton before August 30, 1862.

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The following letters were received by Neil Currie or myself and many of the originals will be found in the file "Tepeeotah." They show the source of many statements in the prededing pages.

Beeson, Calvert County, Alabama, Aug. 4th, 1885.

Mr. Currie

Sir

In answer to your letter of the 13, would say I am pleased to hear from you and about that section of country, and more than pleased to hear of the erection of a monument to the memory of the departed dead who were slain by the Red Demons on that eventful day, but am not able to contribute to the work.

Hurd and Jones were killed previous to the outbreak at some place on the Sioux west of Pipestone or at Skunk Lake. Do not know that their remains were ever found, think not. Hatch was a single man, belonged in Wis. was a brother of Mrs. Everett, joined the army and went south do not know what became of him, you can write Everett at Waseca. The inquiries about a man being killed and buried as you speak of was one James Clark, I think killed in Cooks house. I never saw him but think he was a bad man, rather a desperado, had mingled with the Indians and become lawless.

I think his parents lived in the vicinity of Shakopee or Henderson. Said to be good citizens. I have forgotten the name of the man who shot him but he went away among the Indians

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and took a squaw. I saw him at Ft. Randall in the winter of 1863 on return from Ft. Thompson. I don't know whatever became of Wright or his wife, they parted. Everett can give all the information in regards to killing of Clark etc. Cook's widow, if living, is at Mankato and is the wife of C. Hines and is another party who can give you valuable information.

Killed Agust 18, (this is error, it should be 20) 1863. Their remains were covered in the month of November 1862, where they were killed, but the next year, October 31st, 1863, myself accompanied by Captain Starkey of Mt. Rangers 40 in number, preceded to the Lake by way of New Ulm and took up the remains where they were badly covered and collected together, and I, Wm. J. Duley, selected the burial sight. The soldiers dug the graves and acted very gentlemany in obedience to my instructions.

I, Wm. J. Duley, stood at the south end of the grave and saw every box deposited. A Mr. Ames officiated in the capacity of Chaplin and made a few appropriate remarks for the occasion in a religious mood and we were dismissed and went to camp in the yard of my house, which was desolate and gloomy to me. I was the chief of scouts, with the rank of Captain.

Captain William J. Duley

P. M. Beeson, Calvert Co. Alabama.

P. S. Beginning at the north, the order of burial is as follows: 1. Voigt, 2. Cook, 3. Mrs. Ireland, Julia and Sarah

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Jane Ireland, 4. Mrs. Everett, 5. John Eastlick, Fredrick and Giles Eastlick, 6. Sophia Smith, 8. Wm. J. Duley Jr. and Bell Duley. These are all that are burried in one common grave at Lake Shetek; commencing at No. 1 on the north and running to No. 7 on the south. I certify this to be true and correct.

Capt. Wm. J. Kuley J. P. and P. M.

In another letter he says I found the remains of the other child down on the Des Moines river and later buried them in same grave. Ireland claims to have buried the two Everett boys. Duley says nothing about removing their bodies. Neither he nor Ireland say how they identified all the bodies. They were exposed from August 20th, 1862 to the last of October, before Ireland, Hatch and Merton Eastlick buried them in a very shallow hrave, and it was over a year before Capt. Starkey and Duley returned and moved the bodies to the Lake.

See statement of Capt. Starkey in his address.

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"Mankato, July 18, 1894.

H. M. Workman, M. D.,

Tracy, Minn.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 16th rec'd, and noted. In reply will say in the first place, Wm. Duley had one son, age 15, and one daughter, age about 5. Wm. Everett lost two boys, age about 3 and 5. None of the Indians who took part in the Shetek Massacre were hung at Mankato but were confined in prison for some two years. Do not know what become of Pawn. John Eastlick was killed, also two of his boys, ages about 3 and 5. None of the Indians that I knew, ever visited the Lake after I returned, that I knew of. My wife and two girls were killed, aged about 3 and 5. I am satisfied that some of the women and girls captured by the Indians were outraged by them.

Yours respectfully,

Thos. Ireland. "

Ireland told me that he saw an Indian drinking in a water hole in the ice in Fremont, west of Myers place and shot him and pushed the body under the ice. This was after he returned. He also said he knew that one Indian was shot on the north shore of the Island (loon). Phil Latourneau found the skeleton of an adult on the north shore of the Island a short time after he came to the Lake, and he and Captain Aldrich decided that it was a skeleton of some one killed in the outbreak. Likely it was that of the Indian Ireland told me of. Ireland knew nothing of the find. Phil,

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being a devout Catholic, gave the bones a Christian burial in a box, near the place where they were found. There was another Indian shot at the Lower end of the Lake.

"New Ulm, Minn. July 25th, '94

E. O. Kock, Mayor.

Dr. H. M. Workman,

Tracy, Minn.

Dear Doctor: -

Your favor of the 12th inst, came to hand in due time, but I was unable to answer it ere this.

In reply will say, that in 1861, whenI came to Lake Shetek the first time, I found the following settlers there vis: at the extreme north end of the Lake. A. Myers and family resided between Shetek and Bloody Lake, Bill Jones and the Nurd family resided, and about ¾ of a mile further south, A. Kock and wife, and futher toward the south end of the Lake followed Thos. Ireland, John Eastlick and William Duley with their families. N. W. Smith and wife lived on the lived on the place Captain Aldrich afterwards occupied. John Wright and family lived at the south end of the Lake, somewhere near the outlet. W. Everett and family lived across the outlet on Beaver Creek. I think that is all the parties residing at the Lake in 1861 when I and my friend John Voigt got there. Mr. Hatch, a brother of Mrs. Everett, if I recall right came there in the spring of 1862 and stayed with Everetts. The man Rhodes you mention as being a resident at the Lake, I do not remember. If I recollect right,

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N. W. Smith and wife claimed to be the first settlers at the Lake, but I am unable to recollect.. When we arrived at the Lake, we stayed at the place of A. Kock (he was no relation of mine), and in the spring of 1862 we bought out Jones and Hurd, who intended to go to Dakota. The sale of the place was conditioned that Mrs. Hurd and children were to live with us till her husband and Jones had found and provided a new home in Dakota, when they were to come back and get her. They left for Dakota after the grass had fairly started, but they were never seen alive and must have been killed by the Indians on their way out to Dakota. Mrs. Hurd, at the massacre at the Lake, recognized one of the horses the Indians had with them as one of those Jones and Hurd took with them.

Of course many particulars of the incidents of that time have slipped my mind and I should like very much to go over the old grounds once more and refresh my memory about the occurrences of those days, but do not see yet when I shall be able to do so. Should I come to Tracy in the near future, I shall be pleased to meet you again.

Yours respectfully,

E. C. Kock."

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"Waseca, Minn. Aug. 2, 1894.

M. M. Workman, M. D.,

Tracy, Minn. Confidential

Dear Sir:-

You will pardon my delay in answering your letter of July 12th, but our assembly was in session and we are trying to take up father's work here as much as possible, so my time has been fully occupied. Doubtless youwill think it strange that I am able to answer so few of your questions but my health and nerves were so shattered by what I had undergone that the subject was avoided as much as possible for many years, and as I grew older neither my father or myself could speak of it at any length, so it has become a sort of a dream to me and hardly seems my own experience. For the past eleven years I have spent most of the time on the Pacific coast, so I do not know much about the survivors of that Massacre. I was about six years old at the time and while a great many names are familiar, I cannot place them. Will take you questions in their order.

Arthur Myers, son of A. Myers, is editor of a paper either at Mazeppa or at Lake City, when I saw him four years ago he was at the former place. He will be able to give you considerable information. Mrs. Castlick, who lives near Mankato, could also help you, I think. She was alive three years ago and I think still lives on her farm. Do not know anything about Mrs. Hurd and her children. Do not know Mr. Wright's name or anything about him. Have not heard from Mrs. Wright for years, I think she must be dead. We have tried to find

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her and see if she needed any assistance, as she was so kind to me through all our wanderings. At the time of the Massacre she had a boy and a girl, the girl Dora was about my age, and the boy, I think was older. The little girl was captured with her mother, but she died a few years after the release. The boy was captured by another band and rescued by soldiers soon after his capture and returned to his father. Do not remember anything of Jacques, Macotee or Charley, except the names. Uncle Charley Hatch is still living in Minnesota, he was quite young, but I cannot remember the exact age, he helped my father to escape from the slough the night after the fight. Can't tell you anything of Bentley. Do not remember the names of the children, but think Mrs. Eastlick's book will give them. The Indians did not scalp the dead, doubtless because if was getting dark and a severe thunder storm was coming on and they were anxious to get back to the houses. I was left beside my dead mother all night as I was wounded and fainted, and they probably supposed I was dead. Early the next morning two Indians came back on my uncle's horses and after going through the pockets of the dead, took me with them, leaving my baby brother who was wounded but still alive and a little girl, I think Mr. Ireland's, who did not seem to be wounded. I suppose these children starved to death, we were never certain ofthe fate of the baby as they did not find his body when burying the others, but I do not think he could have lived as he was so badly wounded. When we reached the camp they were all ready to start and left at once. I think we traveled nearly every

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day I was with them though I may be mistaken, I can remember that occasionally the alarm would be given in the middle of the night and we hurriedly packed up and moved on the escape the soldiers I suppose. The captives were not allowed to be together, but I do not think the young children were treated very badly, though no one will ever know what the other one endured. I was first in the tepee with a young squaw who wanted to get rid of me for some reason. One day she went out to stake but her cow and she took me with her and knocked me down with the stake, leaving dead as she supposed, but two old squaws who had worked for my mother found me and brought me b back to life, and carried me on their backs for three days, I was unconscious and too weak to stay on the dregs. After that I lived with the elder squaw, Old Scalpie, as she was called, having been scalped by hostile Indians years before and she was very kind to me, taking the best care she could of me, as I was sick a great deal after that. My father came to Wisconsin from New Jersey, when 21 years of age, in 1859 he went to Shetek, after the massacre returned to Wisconsin where he remained until 1867, he then came to Wasseca. He died in Oakland, California, June 17th, 1892, age 61 years. He never entirely recovered from his wounds. The leg in which he carried the ball for so long caused him a great deal of suffering all his life.

I am sorry I am not able to give you more information but its something I have always tried to forget.

A few years ago a paper here published quite an

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accurate account of the Lake Shetak Massacre. Mostly obtained from my father, though he requested them not to publish it, if I can obtain the copies will send them to you. I am glad to hear that the monument is likely to be erected. Father told Mr. Evans, I think, (Currie and Workman) that he wished to contribute $100.00 toward it. So when the appropriation is obtained we will send it. I shall probably not be here but my brother will attend to the matter.

Yours respectfully,

Lillian Keeney. "

I promised Mrs. Keeney that this letter would not be published. She does not speak of her father having lived in Marshall.

"Huntley, Sept. 20th, 1894.

H. M. Workman, Esq.,

Dear Sir: -

Your letter found me so busy and you ask so many questions I could not find time to answer it until now.

I had lived at the Lake only three months before the outbreak, so you see I was not very well acquainted with the people or country as some others, so I cannot answer all your questions, but I alarmed the settlers that morning, I started from my home, (Everetts) that morning before sunrise August 30th 1862. I was well mounted and rode fast past the Indian camp at Wrights, saw a few Indians astir as I rode past their tepees, they looked surprised but did not molest me. I was after two yoke of

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oxen, of Cook and Voigt. When I got to Cooks there was no Indians in sight, I had got tired of riding and concluded to take the short road across the neck of the slough, (Bloody Lake) when I arrived at Hurds, as I past the barn, I saw the watch dog was shot chained to the kennel. I went boldly to the house, the door was open and feathers, milk, butter and sheese were scattered over the floor. I turned around and saw the body of young Voigt under some little trees about three rods from the house. I went to the body and saw a large ball hole through his breast. I saw nothing of Mrs. Hurd or the Indians, but concluded to go back the same road I came with all possible speed. When I got most to Cooks house, I saw the Indians were around the house, I saw I could not alarm the family or get my horse without meeting the fate of Voigt. I saw only two Indians at the house, but as I came out below the house in the direction of Irelands I saw a large body of Indians wainting under the hill. I should think there was 75 of 100 of them, and I had to cross that vally in sight of those Indians in orfer to alarm the settlers, why they did not pursue me I do not know, but I think just then they shot Cook, my horse broke loose and ran, they were more anxious to get the horse than me. I ran from Hurds to Eastlicks, and there got another horse and alarmed the settlers all along the Lake, just ahead of the Sioux. I thought at first we had better meet at Smith's house for defense, but when I alarmed Mr. Duley, he advised to all gather a Wright's as his house was situated on the hill, best situation for defense. When we concluded to send Old Pon out to parley or treat with the hostile it was about nine in the morning, he reported

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200 hostils and that they would not hurt us if we would leave our property in their possession, and leave the Lake and we concluded to accept their terms, only take one team to carry the ladies and little children, our wagon was so loaded that the team could only go on a walk. The Indians joined forces (those who came down from Kooks and those camped at Wrights) and soon were shooting into the wagon, we exchanged fire and retreated into the slough. I saw one Indian fall and one appeared badly hurt as we fell back. Our guns were mostly shot guns, the hostils appeared to have mostly rifels. The slough was a long wide one, some two miles from Wright's there was where fourteen of our party were killed. Here young men and maidens, mothers and babes all fell under their feindish rage.

There I was shot four times in the left hand, side, arm and leg, there my sister, her two little boys, Charley and Willie Everett, were killed and my neice taken prisoner.

I do not think the Indians scalped or in any way disturbed the dead bodies for when I came back in six weeks after with a burial party I found $14.00 in hard money in my sister's pocket on her body. We suspected that Hurd and Jones were dead and sent out four men to look for them, my brother-in-law was one of the party. John Wright is in California and his son is in Salt Lake, Utah, but I cannot give you their addresses. Tommy Ireland and Mrs. Eastlick are living at or near Mankato.

Ablillian Everett at Waseca, her father is dead, died from the effects of Indian wounds. I have lost track of the rest of

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the Lake Shetek people. Mr Miers, found out that the Sioux had begun to murder the neighbors, about 10 o'clock that day he went down to Hurds house saw Voigt's body and at the same time heard the report of our guns in battle. He ran home took his oxen and wagon and loaded a few eatables and blankets, wife and I think five children, started for New Ulm, but avoided the keen eye of the redman. Mr. Everett, Bentley and myself found Miers at Dutch Charley's 18 miles on the road the next morning, he kindly took us on his wagon and fed us from his scanty supply, and we faint, sore and bleeding fromwounds undressed save by the rains that had fallen since four o'clock yesterday(August 30th) and thus we traveled for eight days before we saw the face of the friendly white man, when we got to the deserted village of Levenworth we heard the cannon booming at Ft. Ridgley, then we knew the Sioux Nation was at war, and that evening there was a large body of Indians camped a little way from us and Miers sick baby cried so hard I thought we would all be killed before morning. Thus we traveled through where all the people had been killed or driven out, till we got in twelve miles of Mankato, we thought to go to New Ulm but we saw the town burning, sent Mr. Miers to see if we could get in, here we waited 24 hours for his return but watched in vain, so I had to yoke and hitch up and drive the cattle. Mrs. Miers became very sick and grew worse every hour, so I had to turn nurse, cook and teamster, with one hand for mylleft hand and wrist were helpless from an ounce ball. Mr. Everett was nearer dead then

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alive, this I can truly say was the darkest hour of my life. I had wounds dressed on the eight day for the first time. Mrs. Miers only lived a few hours after we got to Mankato. Mr. Miers found us there in time to see his wife die, but where he or his children are todayI know not. Bentley, Rhodes, Smith and myself went into the army. I served two years in Dixey Land.

Well I have answered all your questions I can, please accept this and excuse mistakes for I am getting old.

Yours truly,

C. D. Hatch."

P. S. I notice you call Mr. Cook, "Kock" in your letter we had no mand by that name at the Lake. Rhodes, had been at the Lake only a few days, he was visiting Eastlicks. That murder was committed before I came to the Lake, I think from what I heard both were desperadoes. Chalry enlisted in the army the last I heard of him, You should have Mrs. Eastlick's narrative of the Indian War. Ireland will send it to you it only costs 25 cts. And now Mr. Workman, I will bid you adue I have tried to lift the veil and let you peep through and see something that we suffered in 1862. But a full and complete history might satisfy you. C. D. Hatch."

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He is mistaken regarding the spelling of Cook. It is Kock. He also spells Voght and Myers wrong. When he speaks of the neck of the slough, he refers to the outlet of Bloody Lake.

I have located the places where the bodies of Voght and Kock were found. The Indians under the hill were south of Latourneau's and between Kock's and Hiawatha Park. Pawn is spelled incorrectly. Hatch tells what he knows and does not make any wild guesses. It was almost three miles from Wright's to where they entered the Slough. Hatch speaks of but two Indians being shot, and does not speak of finding the bodies of any when he returned. The prisoners (captives) do not tell of seeing any wounded or of their taking any dead with them, but a few Indians might have been detached for that purpose.

"Garretson, S. D. Nov. 18th, 1894.

Mr. Neil Currie:

Yours recd. and will answer it to the best of my ability, you have all the names, Kock was known as Cocck, the chief went by the name of Grizzley Bear, and lived at Redwood. I do not know but a few of the others, Chaska, and outlaw, Tizzie Tonkah, Titonhah Cheche (Bad Ox), old Pawn and an Indian they called White Owl with their squaws were at the Lake and had been for four days. Left my place the day before the others came. They went down to the lower end of the Lake, those were all I knew.

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When the Indians came I had been up all night with my wife, I had just spoken to the children to get up. Olive came down and says, 'Pa, look the Indians are tearing down the fence and riding through the corn.' I went out in the field and when they saw me they stopped and when I got in about 10 rods of them I asked what they were doing in my corn, they said, "Have some fun." I said I can give you all the fun you want and walked up towards them saying have I not always used you well, they said "waste do do." I said I will knock some of the fun out of you, they said go home and get your breakfast and you will feel better, they then rode after the rest who had gone around the field. These two were Chaska and Tizzie.

I went to house got ruy meal and as I had no light bread for my wife sent Arthur over to Mrs. Hurd's for some, directly I saw him running home, he said the Indians had killed Voight and tore everything up in the house. I thought Voight had got into a quarrel with the Indians, as they were going to hunt elk. I had cared for my wife then went across down to Coocks to give the alarm. I found him on his face dead, a pail of water at his feet; he never knew what hurt him. I went up to the house awhile and looked around, heard the war cry thought it down at Smith's place, but it was at the slough. I got home as soon as I could, sent Arthur for the oxen which were up at the inlet, loaded out bedding and when he got back it commenced raining, I covered my wife with a painted

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canvas. I struck right north on a 'circrtus' route. I did not strike the road till 12 miles from home, and just at duak on locking back I saw three persons and thought the Indians were after us, it was very dark when I reached the timber on Dutch Charley's Creek. I took hold of the ropes on the cattle's heads and with my goad stick kept in the road which was difficult, having on my hay-rack, got up to Charlie's house, found all gone but the stove was in the shanty with a fire still in it. Got supper, went up stairs took some boards broke them in to and put up to the windows, got my arms all right, three rifles and one double shot. Directly some one rapped, I says who is there. It is me. Who is Me? Bentley. I did not know the voice. I got up all my guns in one position, two for immediate use, opened the door gun ready, he says, don't shoot for God's sake.

He said Everett and Hatch were on the way but did not think Everett could live to get there. I dressed Bentley's wound, a flesh wound of the arm, got his supper, put him to bed and stood guard all night. It rained all night. In the morning got some breakfast, went out to the hay rack for some dry hay, found Everett and Hatch there, carried Everett to the house dressed both their wounds the best I could, filled a ten gallon keg with water. Started for New Ulm (Aug. 21) got to Browns found all gone went down to the middle ford, we stopped, I going down to see if we could cross, I found the three Browns, all the family, and a German laying around the wagon, the Miss Brown terribly mutilated, went back to the wagon said we can't cross there

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will go down to the ford below, saying nothing about what I had seen, got to Levanworth, at dusk, went into Drink's house, then out to milk a cow, while doing so I heard voices down the road, looking I saw two wagons (horses) one had five and the other had four Indians all armed. I crawled through the fence lay down in the corner, the weeds were very high. They stopped one getting out of each wagon, jumped over in corn field cut up some corn for horses, then dorve over to Peter Kelley's house that standing right opposite of where we were. I crawled through the corn to house took my wife to a little grove back of the house about 15 rods the rest following, she being carried all the way back, put them to bed on a cold supper, took oxen and tied them one in one place the other in another about three rods off in sight, stood guard all night (Aug. 22). I crawled up under the window where the Indians were in Kelly's house, they were getting flour from the upper chamber and pork out of the cellar, there I learned that the country from there to New Ulm was alive with Indians so in the morning took some fence stakes run them through both fore and hind wheels, wound my wagon tongue ring and ring in yoke, hitched on and loaded up went south over the ridge into a chain of sloughs entering into the little Cottonwood River, traveled all day, about noon saw some Indians driving Dutch Charley's team and cattle away he had left them to go to some settlers on returning he saw them. (-) There were some soldiers out burying the dead(?) the Indians saw them and fled leaving all, (this I got from the family in Mankato). My

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oxen were very fleshy the bows were to small, their necks got sore and inflamed so I could not get them along one laying down so I took the bow off and carried the end of the yoke, the near ox chained back drew the load down into a little white ash grove, baked a lot of 'buiskitt' and started early in the morning (August 34) for New Ulm, went direct swam the cottonwood river, found five who had been murdered one a little girl nailed to the side of a house. As I got on the bluff south of town the Indians were right behind me, run me down the dugway and me with the pickets into town. I found John Wright there, I tried to get him to help to go after my folks but could not get out of town, stayed there all day through the fight till break of day (Aug. 25), when John Wright, Old man Tuttle and myself were sent to set fire to three buildings in the north west of town (which gave the Indians shelter) while going the Indians saw us and cut us off, so we had to run for the river and swim it. Mr. Wright could not swim so I took him in tow, but when he could not touch bottom he got frightened and took me down with him twice, at last I kicked him loose came to the surface in time to grab him by the hair, then old man Tuttle came to the resuue and we got him to shore and while we were getting the water out of him they kept firing at us all the time from the mound below us. We lay hid in a ravine till 10 o'clock. I lost my watch which cost me $45.00. Then we struck for St. Peter, found Smith, Duley, Rhodes, Mrs. Lamb and family and my daughter Louisa with her (Aug. 26) had to stay over two nights and one

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day (August 27 and 28th) we could not get a pass out of town, got up to Mankato (August 29) found my family there, wife unconscious, she died the same night.

Now I have given my trip in detail thinking it might interest you, besides answering your questions in part. We were not in sight of New Ulm, there was smoke to be seen up the river and cannonading at the fort could be heard from Leavenworth down to where we camped. Mr. Lamb, formerly lived at the Lake, his wife and Mrs. Wright were sisters. Mr. Rhodes and Macabee were not actual settlers, they came to the Lake to avoid the draft, Rhodes went to Canada, Macabee I do not know about. Frank Eastlick, had the most of his teeth shot out, he lay in the Slough till the next day, then he went to Smith's house, stayed there four days, when Joe Labush found him on his return to the Lake. Joe lived on the west side of the Lake on Wright's first claim. I saw Joe, in St. Paul, at the State Fair 21 years ago. He said he did not know where Frank was, he took him west with him supposing his folks were all killed. I never set an arm for a squaw, but they got into a drunken row at the Lake and old Tenyponga, would not take part and they shot through the tepee supposing they were shooting him but it was his daughter, he was hidden in the woods. The mother pulled up and she and Winona started for my house (at Saratoga) got there at day light and I took 37 shots out of her hip and side, kept her there three weeks and then took her to the agency. There was a German living with me on the Cottonwood

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by the name of John Peniker, who the Indians killed between Walnut Grove and Mail Station, on the Cottonwood, he had my oxen. Charlie Hamer, was also stopping with me, he went to look for John, but went over to the Lake for someone to go with him, Mr. Everett and Parmlee went with him to Cooks, who lived at Walnut Grove at the time, all four started to look and found john's corpse two and a half miles from the grove; Bill Clark was a tough, so was Charley Waubau. Bill came up to our house and Charley was digging a cellar for me, I was down below, and they got into a quarrel about some goods they had stolen in St. Peter. Clark threatened Charley, as my wife pleaded so earnestly for Clark to go away, he said he would and went, after dinner Charley took my rifle and said he would go down to Lambs and get a clean shirt. Bill saw him going and followed him and tried to shoot Charley while he was in the house, Lamb went out and managed to get Bill's gun away from him, Bill goes over to Smith's, walks right in and took Smith's gun, Smith and Parmlee sitting there, went back to Lamb's, and Lamb took that gun away also. Bill said he would go and get the Indians to come and kill the whole settlement he went up to Cooks, all the lower end of the Lake went up there and Bill was sitting in the middle of the room. John Wright and Charley went around to the back of the house by the window it was raised. Charley shot and killed him, he was buried on

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the ridge south of Parmlee's place, his father came up in the fall and got his remains. I never heard other name than "Spot" for the mail carrier.

John Eastlick shot Old Grizzley Bear. No Indian died at my house. The Indians called Eastlick "Big Head", Wright "Tonka Tensena" (big liar). Smith (coward) I do not recall the Indian for it as I have almost forgotten the language. "Can Manka". Cook was Yappee Seicha, I was Si ha Cistinna (small feet). John Wright after his wife left him married a girl in Austin. Went to California, I heard that she came back and had left him. Bentley was in Missour the last I heard of him. I lived two years and six months at Saratoga, after the first winter I had but one neighbor there were two families above me till in the middle winter they went down below Levenworth. A man by the name of Ingalls, lived there for 18 months moved down near the agency, had four children no wife.

I moved to the Lake I think in '57, Smith, Parmlee and a man by the name of Bassett in 1855. I think Bassett moved to Michigan the next spring, Furd and Jones in 1856, Wright and Everett in '56, Duley and Eastlick in '57, watch was interested with Everett. I did all the practicing of Medicine there was done at the Lake, and the Indiand came to me to have me treat their eyes, did quite a business at it. I do not remember what county Parmlee is in. There was not much crop in Cook, Smith and myself had about all that there was of any account.

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Well I cannot think of anything more, and then I am not well, have been sick for four weeks, but am on the gain. As for my picture I have but one only in groups and my wife claims that and I am in too straitened circumstances to have one taken, which I would gladly do if I could pay for it. I am poor and old age is creeping on.

Will be 70 years old if I live till next June 8th. Please excuse all mistakes as it is very hard work for me to write.

Yours truly,

A. Myers"

Many of the dates in this letter must be wrong.

Other survivors agree as to the Indians spoken of being at the Lake, but say they were not at Myers place that morning.

When Myers left his place he must have gone across the divide and followed the East shore of Clear Lake to the outlet and then gone east under the hill along the south side of Vickerman's Slough, till he reached the trail.

Rhodes, after he escaped from the Slough, went to Dutch Charley's and gave the alarm, Smith followed Plum Creek down to Walnut Grove and alarmed the Burns Boys, crossing Myer's trail at a right angle.

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Myers told me Miss Brown had a hatchet handle pushed in the vagina so far it had gone into the belly. John Lloyd told me that his company found her in that condition, and judging from the amount of blood they thought it must have been done while she was still alive. Ives says that this is true, so does D. Y. Davis. I knew Kelley, have been to his place, have been to Brink's place south of Sleepy Eye. To the crossings of the Cottonwood, that Myers speaks of, almost south of Springfield. The Browns are now buried in the Springfield Cemetery.

Lloyd says from the condition of things at Eastlick's house when he came with Starkey's (?) Company, they thought it looked as though some child had been living there along. (?) Frank Eastlick. He would be more apt ot stay at his own than at Smith's as stated. Ives says Hammer belonged down near Iberia, and that his folks lived there.

When Myers or any of the settlers speak of being down below, they mean come place east of Dutch Charley's.

That the settlers feared Bill might go and get the Indians was true, and they justified Charley in shooting him for that reason and SELF DEFENSE was given as the verdict. Macabee Kock and Bill were sitting in the room when Bill was killed. Mrs. Kock says Murdered, and she seems to feel that Wright was responsible and instigated the whole thing.

Ingalls, who lived on the Cottonwood above Myers, was a widower, he had two boys and two girls. The boys are missing but the girls were taken captive and later rescued.

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Ingalls was married a second time after he left the Cottonwood, he and his wife were massacred.

The Nobles' buildings were standing when Myers came. I think both his house and Charley Grover's house were built by Noble's men. 'Fayer' Grover told me that when he and his brother passed these houses when they went west after the Indians they decided to locate there as soon as mustered out, which they did. Mrs. Grover says when some of her children were born she was alone, no neighbors to send for and no one to even get her a drink but her babies, as Grover might be in the fields and once was at New Ulm. The Lawrenz boys, Antone and Conrad, and Jim Mitchell came later, but even then New Ulm was their post office and market place and they went on foot or drove oxen.

Copied from Waseca Herald and Southern Minnesotian (Currie) 1887.

"William Everett, born in N. J. 1833 with his wife and two children located at the Lake in 1857. The baby was born there. Wright, wife and two children, came with the Everetts.

Everett's mill was to be a saw mill. In 1860, Everett had 30 acres broken. There were only three or four families there when they arrived. Hurd and Jones started for the Big Sioux, not returning at the agreed time, Everett, Wright, Duley, Smith and Eastlick started to look for them; they camped at Split Rock, Rock River, here Everett and Wright became

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bewildered while out hunting and were lost wandering around till striking the trail they followed it till in sight of the Big Sioux timber, they then retraced their steps to Split Rock, to find a note pinned to a tree "We have gone home, Everett and Wright have been killed by the Indians." So they kept on and reached home. Some of the Indians were at Myers place on the morning of August 20th.

Mrs. Kock was out in the corn field with Cooks shot gun. The Indians came and took the gun, Kock was in the house, the Indians asked Kock to get them a drink, he took a pail and started for the spring, when he was shot."-

In another letter Myers says, "I think there were about 150 head of cattle, 6 horses and four yoke of oxen. Charley Hatch had a claim as did Bentley. There were no settlers at Bear Lake. Rosa Ireland was a captive of Redwood. That there were only 32 Indians (Buck) at the Lake.

Garretson, S. D. Dec. 13, 1894

Louisa was born 20 May 1850, died Aug 16 1900
Arthru " " 30 Nov. 1851. " Dec 18 1907
Olive E. " " 24 July 1854.
Fred. B. " " 5 May 1857. Died in 1864 ad 1863,
Addie J. " " 12 May 1861.

There were no deaths that I know of at Saratoga, Fenoker who was killed was buried right north of where my house stood on the ridge running to the river. All traces of the grave were gone when I visited there eight years ago.(1886)

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George Wright was born at the Lake (?) and was the first white child born at Shetek(?). The only white child to die at the Lake except Bill Clark, was Lamb's baby, they took the remains to New Ulm for burial.

Jacques was a regegae as you might say he had no home in particular, lived mostly with the Redwood Indians.

Bassett came from Michigan built a house in the little grove at the outlet, near where Wright lived. At the time of the massacre of Reniker when I moved to the Lake, I moved up on to Smith's. I was at Currie, 8 years ago, in 1883, Cap't. Aldrich lived in it then. I do not remember what "Sualpie's" name was but she had been at our house many times.

As to having a reunion I would enjoy it very much, there are quite a number I have lost track of. Mrs. Wright was in Nebraska the last I heard of her, but I have forgotten her name, she married again, but if it can be arranged it will be ever so nice. I have often thought I would like to spend a week at the Lake. There was but one Wright, he was trying to hold down two claims, the first on the peninsula and the other on the east side, useing his father's name on one! He was a crocked cuss a best.

Well if you make all this out you will do well as I can hardly wright. There were no trading posts at the Lake Shetek after it was settled by the whites. Lamb's name was

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George.

Yours truly,

A. Myers."

P. S. At the time of the outbreak I had about 16 acres of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and graden truck."

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NORTHERN HISTORY PUBLISHING CO.}

A. P. Rose, Manager.

Marshall, Minn. March 8, 1912

Dr. H. M. Workman,

Tracy, Minn.

Dear Sir: - -

Mr. Moore has turned over to me a manuscript copy of incidents relating to early settlement of Lake Shetek and vicinity, written by yourself. In it I find several items which will be of help in preparing the history of Lyon County. I shall take good care of it and return it to you the next time one of us comes to Tracy.

Before reading your manuscript I had not data regarding the Nobles wagon road and his improvements at Saratoga, although I had information concerning the other improvements there, and the laying out of the town site of Saratoga. To secure further information concerning the Nobles road I wrote to Hon. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, for any information he could give me.

He secured for me extracts from reports which are interesting and throw additional light on the improvements at Saratoga. Knowing from Mr. Moore, your interest in the matter I here send you the extracts sent by Mr. Upham for your perusal.

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,FROM REPORT OF ALBERT H. CAMPBELL? GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PACIFIC WAGON ROADS? TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, HON. JACOB THOMPSON, 1859, INCLUDING A REPORT BY WILLIAM H. NOBLES ON HIS CONSTRUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE "FORT RIDGLEY AND SOUTH PASS ROAD."

MR CAMPBELL REPORTS FEBRUARY 19th, 1859:

"----This road was completed only as far as the Missouri river, 354 miles, some time in the fall of 1857, in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation and of the alleged Indian hostilities. The general location of this road is as follows: Beginning at the ferry on the Minnesota River, which is 150 feet wide at this place, opposite Fort Ridgley, the general course of the road is southwesterly, passing through a marshy region a few miles south of Limping Devil's Lake to the north fork of the Cottonwood, a distance of seventeen miles, thence to the Cottonwood river, over a rolling country, with Lakes and marshes about 1½ miles below the mouth of Plum Creek, distance about 19 miles. From this point the road continues across Plum Creek, and three good watering places to the crossing of the Cottonwood at Big Wood, about 13½ miles. Thence the road continues to Hole-in-the-Mountain, near Lake Benton, a distance of about 32 miles, passing through a region abounding the lakes and an abundance of wood, water and grass. From Lake Benton the road passes for the most part over a high prairie to the Big Sioux river, about 32½ miles.....This road as far as built is remarkably direct, and it is believed, from the description

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of the country through which it passes, to be the best location which could have been made, securing a plentiful supply of water, grass, and timber."

FROM WILLIAM H. NOBLES REPORT, DATED JANUARY 18, 1858. "UPON THE FORT RIDGLEY AND SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD, CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1856-57-58."

".....I have to report that I have located and built a good wagon road from Fort Ridgley to the Missouri River, in latitudes 43 deg. 47 min., between Bijou Hill and Fort 'Lookout',"

"The road has been selected and made with a view to accommodate the emigrant, by having it pass through a good county and in the vicinity of wood and water; and also with these valuable considerations always in sight, I have been able to complete the road in almost a direct line from Fort Ridgley to the terminus on the Missouri River.

.....The rivers on the road to be crossed are: North Branch of the Cottonwood river, Cottonwood River (twice), Redwood River, Medary creek, Big Sioux River, Parrine creek, Riviere du Jacques or James River. Besides a number of small creeks. On the Cottonwood I have constructed a rough bridge adapted to the present travel, but it is important that this river should be well bridged at both crossings.

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The rapid flow of emigration to this section of the country also demands that these beidges be immediately constructed.

".....At this time most alarming accounts had been received from the Yellow Medicine, the messengers were going through the country preparing the frontiers in anticipation of a general Indian war.....

"In view of these difficulties I have returned to my former camp on the Cottonwood river and employed my men bridging that stream, repairing harness, wagons, set.....

"I have erected on the Cottonwood river a substantial log house, with a store room, ett., and have placed the stock and property in charge of a small number of men. I have also good stables for the protection of the animals, cut and secured hay, sufficient, I think, to keep them through an ordinary winter."

Yours truly,

A. P. Rose

A copy of Rose's history is in the library.

I question if the road was less than 300 miles from the Fort Ridgley to Missouri River. It is 354 miles from Tracy to Pierre. As Myers did not fo to Saratoga till after Nobles had gone west, he could not have moved there in '58 and then must have left before Nobles returned.

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There is nothing strange about the early settlers being mistaken in their dates. If I should make a guess now would say Nobles put his hay in the Fenced Field, there being little risk of fire running on that gravelly hill side.

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Hunters Creek, Mich. May 16, 1900.

H. M. Workman,

Tracy, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:-

Hurd and Jones built their first house, I doing the work. I knew the settlers on the Cottonwood. I knew Myers, Denicker, Swede Charley, Old Man Ingalls, he had four little girls but I never saw them. Ingalls little girls came after I left the Lake, the next year I think. Also think he fenced the field.

Dutch Charley came in 1859, don't know anything about the Browns on the Cottonwood river. Bill Clark's father and brother came from near St. Peter, when they got word of William's death, which occured at Cook's house, we went there to arrest Clark, when Charley Waupain got sight of him through the window, he shot him through fear or self defense. Clark and Cahrley came to the Lake together. Don't know what they were doing, should say Charley was 25 years olf and Bill 30. They did not seem to have anything to do.

I do not know of any feeling between the settlers at the upper and lower ends of the Lake. Do not know of Macabee. Clark died at once. Cook, felt hard towards Wright and Charley, for having such a disaster occur at his house, that it was a bad sign. We dug the grave by a little bush which stood at head of grave. The remains were not taken up while I was there.

I knew Scalpie, Old Bad Ox and Tizzie Tonka. Can't remember Bassett's given name, I think he came in 1859 left in '61.

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Went to Redwood Agency, his wife kept boarders, they had 3 or 4 children. Inkpaduta and band visited the Lake two or three years before we settled there, I knew him. Lamb was, I think, a good man, settled in '61 and left in 62.

Jacques was there when I got there, he was living in an old log house in the woods, which might have been kept as a rendevous for sometime. I saw the first summer that I was there that things looked suspicious, he and his brother came there with a nice pair of saddle horses and claimed they came from Prairie du Cheine, down on the Miss. river, they kept their horses down in the woods, claimed that they had cattle down where they came from, and would bring up as many as they could get hay to winter and hired myself and friend Albinus Griswold to cut and put up the hay, after the hay was put up they never showed up, his was burned in a prairie fire but mine was saved and we drew it up to my stable in the edge of the timber. They left between two days for, we supposed, Iowa, soon after Jacques came back but his brother never came back. So the neighbors supposition that they were horse theives is correct. Hurd and Jones left soon after I did.

Labusch was a Frenchman who came to the Lake with the Indians. Hank Brown, left the Lake in 1861, his brother's name was Sam. Do not think they were related to Old man Brown.

Reniker was a good, honest Pennsylvania dutchman, they killed him, it is supposed, for his plunder. They took his

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team and goods, did not scalp him, I found him partly covered in a gopher hole by the road side, between Walnut Grove and Plum Creek. Ingalls settled at Saratoga after I came to the Lake. Charley Hammer was a trapper and was with me when I found Reniker. There was no house between mine and Duley's.

Brink lived at the head of the Cottonwood (?) a mile above Dutch Charley's. No moose, buffalo, or elk were there in my day.

Indians had shot guns and bows and arrows, were friendly generally, there was no underbrush there, (in the timber). Never knew of over ten or fifteen Indians being at the Lake at one time in my day. I do not remember Lake Siegle, knew the two lakes west, Sarah and Mariah, while working as a cook we camped there. Griswold and I came west with a party of U. S. Government surveyors and the work stopped while we were between the two lakes.

Yours truly,

Noel Parmlee."

Walnut Grove is on Plum Creek.

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"Springfield, Minn. March 18th, 1895.

H. M. Workman, M. D.,

Tracy, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

I have received yours of the eleventh and if you will excuse the writing and worse spelling will try and answer your questions. I first went to the Walnut Grove on the 17th of Dec. 1860, stayed that winter trapping, went there again on the 23nd of Feb. 1862, and then on the 12th of May 1862 John moved up there with me, we had been where he, John, now lives. He came from the state of N. H. in the spring of 1858, I came in the spring of 1859, I am now 58 and John is 61.

I knew Mr. Andrew Kock. There was but one house at the grove when we lived there, that was on the hill. It was built by a man by the name of Prink, who got Kock to hold the claim for him and he took another claim himself on what was called Dutch Charley's creek, about 10 miles south east of the grove. I do not think he ever lived there but am not sure.

I do not know when Kock went to Walnut Grove but think it was in 1858, as he was there when I came here.

He moved over to the lake when John Renegar was killed by the Indians, I do not remember whether he was killed in the summer of 59 ot 60. I think the settlers had all left Saratoga except Myers and Reneger, Myers and Kock went to the Lake for fear of the Indians. Reneger had been to New Ulm for a load of provisions and had a keg of whiskey along, the Indians killed him and plundered his wagon, near where Nobles wagon

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road crossed the Plum Creek, north east of the Walnut Grove. Whether he sold them whiskey or not before they killed him no one knows, they most likely knew that he had it as he had traded with them before. I remember having heard of Macabee but don't think that I ever saw him, as for Jacques, he lived at the Lake, he had the name of being a horse thief, that he used to conceal horses that others had stolen and brought to the Lake, whether it was ture or not I don't know but he came near being hung for stealing a horse down on the Cottonwood, near New Ulmm some years later, what finally became of him I don't know. I don't remember hearing of Frank LaBusch, have heard of Bassett, but remember nothing more, knew Parmlee but don't remember where he went to.

Tommy Ireland, the last I heard was living down near Mankato in the woods. I don't remember when Mr. Lamb left the Lake. I never heard that Jacques had a partner at the Lake, have heard that a man named Ingalls lived at Saratoga, but don't remember when he left there. Jones and Hurd left the Lake in the spring of 1862 for the Missouri River, and were never seen again, but the Indians who killed the settlers at the Lake had the horses and Mrs. Hurd recognized them.

I remember Clark who was killed at the Lake, but do not remember what the trouble was, they were all afraid of him, they said he had threatened to kill a number of the settlers, the one that shot him said they told him he must kill Clark or Clark would kill him, whether they did or not they seemed to

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think it was all right. When I first came here in 1859, there was a mail route through here via Leavenworth and Saratoga to the Big Sioux River at Flandrau, and the mail carrier had a house where Nobles wagon road crossed the Cottonwood about ten miles north east of the Walnut Grove, so that he could stop over night, but no one lived there and the route was stopped soon after, the mail route by way of the Lake started I think it had been started but a short time when the Indian War began, and I never saw the mail carrier and don't think I ever heard his name.

It was Mr. Smith who came from the Lake and let us know that the Indians were killing the settlers, did not see Rhodes till we got to Mankato. I think it was about three o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Smith came to the Walnut Grove, we left at once and only got down to a little below where Lamberton now is before dark, we lay on the prairie that night and the next day we came on down the river we did not think that there was any trouble down here so we stopped at our old place to rest awhile, but Smith went on to Brown's place, we did not see him again till we got to Mankato, when we got to Brown's place we found they had gone and went on down the river to where they were killed in the town of Leavenworth, then left the road and went off towards the little Cottonwood river, and followed down that till dark then lay on the prairie till morning, that day we overtook Dutch Charley with and ox team and his family, about

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noon we got down near the settlement on the Minnesota river and he turned his oxen out to feed and went with us to a farm house about a half a mile off to get something to eat, but found no one at home, so went into a corn field to get some corn and eat it raw, while in the corn some Indians rode out of the woods and took his family and went off with them. Charley then went to New Ulm,and we went into the woods and hid till night, then we started for Mankato, but soon found we were going towards New Ulm and then went the other way for awhile, but not knowing where we were we hit in a wheat field till morning, then found we were near a house where some men were stopping, we then got something to eat, one of the men was going to Mankato he had a team, we started with him but soon saw Indians coming and left for the woods again and lay hid till night then took the orad and reached Mankato the next morning.

Yours respectfully,

Daniel Burns."

The Indians did not go to their place at Springfield, the township is named Burnstown for the Burns' boys and the village was formerly named Burns. I have been to John Burn's place and the Dan's. I could not find out from Dan who the man was they rode with or what became of him. He is a very nice man.

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Middleton,

He was called "Dr." Middleton but why I do not know. While on construction west of Volga to Missouri river I often met him. I never rode from terminal to river without seeing him. He was always going my way. If horse back, he would ride beside me or if I was in a buggy he would dismount and ride with me, leaving his horse to trail. He was a splendid horseman, wonderfully quick and ready with a gun. Advised me many times to always go horse back. I never knew what his business was but learned later that he was a stage robber and a horse thief. He was a well known frontiersman in Dakota and Nebraska. He never claimed to be good. Calamity Jane, who I met a few times on the trail and who acted as nurse for me, gave me this tip, "Say you know him but be D--- sure not to tell where you last saw him, should any body ask you." I don't know why he took such a fancy to me, he taught me much that I know about roughing it. He taught me how to shoot from the hip, saying,"It is a poor way to shoot, but when you see that a man is about to get the drop on you don't draw but shoot from the hip, throw your holster in line withyour hip, level with his belly and let it go." Later I saw it done. On one of the rides he told me, and I think it is true, though it must not be advertized during his life time, that after the Northfield Bank robbery he was riding west between Lake Benton and Shokatan, and overtook the James boys, trying to make their get-away, that he guided them west to Medicine Creek and down to the Territory line. I likely suggested it by saying that I saw these boys when I was a boy. He had met them before.

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Neil Finch says that the saw the James boys when they came from the east and crossed at the lower end of the Lake about 2½ miles down the river from Currie, but did not know it at the time it was them. They came up on the New Ulm trail, where they struck it I do not know, they must have recrossed this trail and kept north and west of it till they reached the Nobles trail. There is much of my life that might interest you but does not come in this history.

Calamity Jane was a notorious character in the Pierre country. While she was rough and ready, she was not as bad as sometimes painted. Middleton is still alive or was a few years ago, Jane is dead. Buried at White Rock, Deadwood, near the grave of Wild Bill. Calamity came into this country with Custer's troops. While a drunken prostitude, she was kind-hearted and acted often as a nurse for me. Middleton was Saint Louis stage robber. If so he had reformed He died at Ardmore about 1905, a leading citizen of that place.

Willard.

There were two Charley Willards, both here in an early day. One a farmer, and before my time ran the ferry. I knew him well. He is dead. He made Mrs. Shadwell get down on her back in the bottom of his boat before he would row her across the outlet. Said it was a fact that Sol Lower horse-whipped Bet. Shadwell.

The other came to the Lake with Schooley, father of Ray, and acted as cook in the hotel at Curie. O. J. Ray, who at the time worked in Currie, says he met Schooley in Chicago after he left the Lake. The cook went with him, that Schooley told him this Willard was a woman, the wife of a lake captain out of Chicago.

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Tracy

George White was born in Tracy January 10th, 1872 and died September 1872, being the first death and birth in the town. Was born in the first house south of the old Arnold house on Second Street.

Scraps of History.

These statements have been gathered here and there, some of them are repetitions of statements made before.

Duley was born March 30th, 1819. About the fifteenth of July, 1859 he set stakes at the mouth of the Beaver for 160 acres, then went to Winona, returned in the fall. Ireland had joined him on the way up. He mowed the hay on the west side of the outlet, the first time it was ever cut, put up about 30 tons and went home about the middle of October, returned again with one yoke of oxen and one of cows, traveled about 30 miles a day and lost about 4 days on account of bad weather. Duley says he did not leave the Slaughter Slough till after all were wounded, including himself, and the women had surrendered. That Everett advised him to go for help to rescue the women and children. That he and Merton Eastlick brought the lumber from his saw mill at Mankato and built the first fence around the graves. This in the fall of 1863.

John Steves told me in 1895 that there was a cabin in the ravinne when he came to the grove and that he had always plowed around the cellar. I have been there. Mrs. Rock nor the Burns' boys know nothing about it. That they knew Jacques well, that he often visited at their house (Steves and wife) that he told them he trapped on the Cottonwood and other rivers, lived at the Lake

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and that his partner was a Frenchman, that they had a trading post there and traded with the Indians for furs, and had done so for years. When the settlers gathered at Wright's house, the Indians there said to them that the Indians who had killed Voigt and Kock must have been Chippewa, and that they would also have to fight them, and directed their squaws to knock the chincking out of the barn, saying they would defend that and the settlers could take the house. There were 34 men, women and children gathered at Wright's. Myers and family and Mrs. Hurd did not get there, Kock and Voigt had been killed. Whether Tizzie and Chaska went direct from Myers to Wright and informed Pawn, or whether Hatch or Mrs. Kock unconsciously informed him who the Indians were, is not known, but it is sure Pawn knew before the Indians from the north arrived that they were Sioux. Pawn and his Indians had been buying powder and lead from Mrs. Wright, saying that they were going after buffalo. They made their own shot (balls). The Indians watched the settlers from the roof of the house and after they had gone quite a ways started after them. Mrs. Eastlick was shot in the heel while running to the slough, baby Ireland in the leg, and Willie Duley in the shoulder.

Bentley left Hatch and Everett, at the suggestion of Everett, to try and overtake a team seen ahead. It proved to be Myers.

Mrs. Eastlick says after she recovered consciousness from the assult of Pawn at the Slough, she wandered around and became bewildered and returned to the Lake but did not recognize it and waded the Slough, (Armstrongs) and went up to Ireland's house befor

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she knew where she was. Mrs. Hurd also became bewildered and wandered around for about two days and then found herself at the Lake again, then made a fresh start, struck the New Ulm trail, she overtook Merton and Johnnie Eastlick, and in turn was overtaken by Spot, Ireland and Mrs. Eastlick. Spot had found Mrs. Eastlick and later they had found Ireland.

There were about thirty Indian bucks at the Slough fight, all had guns. Chief Lean Bear, who led the Indians, was killed there. Ireland says, "He rode toward me patting himself on his chest, indicating that was where he was to be shot, I had watched him do so so then jump off of his pony and then on again, so I shot his pony and when he got up gave him one." Pawn or "Cross Beaver, Pawn" then took command. The captive women told me Lean Bear was shot through the heart as he indicated and that the Indians took his remains to Redwood Agency. Did any of these Indians go to Redwood.

"When I returned in October found three dead Indians at the Slough." The bodies of the white people were buried where Mrs. Ireland and Mrs. Smith's bodies lay. The rest were brought to that place. "Knows he buried fourteen." Voigt's body lay about 40 feet from the east side of the house.

The Lake now called Beauty Lake south east of Shetek has been so named in late years by new settlers.

Vahalla is a part of the John Hobart place, a second settler, was not claimed by first settlers, though Hank and Sam Brown might have claimed a part of it.

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The settlers did quite a business with the Indians trading grain and supplies for furs. The women traded "graden truck" for down, giving wieght for weight, the squaws figuring that they were getting something for nothing. Ireland says that they all had down beds. Spot's squaw was a relative of Old Sleepy Eye.

When Ireland returned with the troops, they camped at Wright's house, someone started a fire in the cook stove, the pipe passed through the floor of the room above, and soon there was such a stench all were driven out of doors, Hatch took a ladder and went up to the window and found that the Indians had emptied a down tick on the floor and the hot pipe set the stuff on fire.

The Indians took everthing of cloth. Lloyd says the stench was awful. Very little property was distroyed, none burned, all live stock taken away.

The Shadwell people came in about 1860. Did not stay but a few years.

Duley but the rope that hung the 38 Indians at Mankato, December 26th,1862.

Den Greenman did not live long at Saratoga, but came to the Lake on the suggestion of Marsh and Ireland, lived in Myers' house for years until he built the one he now occupies. Grovers followed him at Saratoga.

Why or by whom the Nobles stable and bridge was destroydd I have not learned.

Grover says that there were several log houses when he came to Saratoga and were there when he went west with General Sully in pursuit of the Indians.

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The settlers had from ten to forty acres each under cultivation in corn, wheat, and garden truck, some oats. They threshed by hand. Fifty to seventy head of cattle, seven or eight horses, sixty hogs, a few sheep and lots of fowls.

The New Ulm Trail passed the north end of Buffalo Lake.

I do not know what became of Pawn. When the Indians started back to the Lake, yerton Eastlick with Johnnie started to follow the other captives but were turned back, so Mrs. Eastlick says, and then they started for New Ulm.

One Buffalo was killed at the Lake about 1860, the last one ever seen there, but occasionally an elk or moose was seen by the first or second settlers.

Mrs. Eastlick told me that on July 4th, 1862, they had a Fourth of July picnic dinner in the woods between Tuley's and Smith's, all the settlers were there and had a joyous time, spring chicken and green peas for all.

In General H. H. Sibley's report to Major General Pope, made from Camp Release October 5th, 1862, he says,"Sleepy Eye and White Lodge were the chiefs who led the massacre at Lake Shetek and other points near the Iowa line, and estimated the number os Indiand at 100." Neither of these two Indians were in the fight. Though White Lodge joined them soon afterwards, as Mrs. Kock was his captive.

Loon Island was so called from the great number of Cormorants, (so called Loons) nesting and living there. There were thousands of them until a few years ago. On the Fourth of July, a number of us, including Bill and Neil Finch, Charley

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Farnum and myself, I think there were eight or nine shot guns, went over and killed hundreds of them. They were destroying fish faster than we could plant them. Since that time they have not been so numerous.

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There were no white settlers here at the time of the 1857 Massacre (?) nor at Bear Lake. Myers says that there were no settlers at Lynd when he went to Saratoga, nor did any come while he was there.

Old Brown's place was about seven miles west of Leavenworth southeast of John Lurn's place on the Cottonwood.

Eastlick settled at the Lake November 5th, 1861. When he was shot he said,"I am shot----dead."

Everett settled October 1859. Ireland says that the same troops, or at least a part of the men, were the same both times the burial parties came to the Lake.

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Names and ages of settlers so far as able to learn.

Name	Born		Died
Aaron Myers	New York,	6-8-25	1906
Mary Walkup Myers	" "	1-31-26	
Louisa Myers	" "	5-20-50	
Arthur J. Myers	" "	11-11-51	12-18-07
Fred D. Myers	" "	5-5-57.	10-31-63
Olive E. Myers	" "	7-24-54	
Addie Myers	Shetek	5-12-61	
John Renicker	Pennsylvania		
Charles Wammer			
J. H. Ingalls			
Child Ingalls			
" Ingalls			
" Ingalls			
" Ingalls			
Pheanias E. Hurd			
Almonia Hurd			
William Henry Hurd.			
Baby Hurd.			
William Jones			
E. G. Kock			
John Voigt			
Andrew Kock	Germany (?)		
Mariah Kock	Germany (?)		
Thos Ireland	Pennsylvania	March 10th, 1812.	
Sophia Walters Ireland			

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Name	Place	
Rosanna Ireland		
Ellen Ireland		Age about 4 yrs
Sarah Jane Ireland		" " 5 "
Julianne Ireland		" " 3 "
John Eastlick	New York.	May 28th, 1833
Lavinna Eastlick		"
Merton Eastlick		Age About 11yrs
Franklin Eastlick		3 "
Giles Eastlick		2 "
Fredrick Eastlick		4 "
Willie Eastlick		5 "
Johnnie Eastlick		15 mo.
William J. Duley		
Mrs. Laura Duley		
William J. Duley, Jr.		15 yrs.
Jefferson Duley		Feb. 6th, 1856
Francis Duley		Feb. 31st, 1863
Dell Duley		Feb. 14th, 1858
Emma Duley	Bellingham Ohio.	Jan. 12th, 1854
Henry Watson Smith		
Sophia Smith		
John Wright		
Julia Wright		
Dora Wright		
George Wright		
William Everett	New Jersey	Age 39 years
Almira Hatch Everett		
Abbillian Everett		Age 6 years

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Willie Everett		Age 5 years
Charley Everett		" 2 "
(?) Macabee		
Joe Laframbeise	Shetek (?)	
Charles Hatch		Age 25 years
Edgar Bentley		" 30 "
(?) Rhodes		" 25 "
John Burns	New Hampshire	" 25 "
Dan Burns	New Hampshire	" 22 "

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KEY

1. Freemont. Myers
2. Jones, Voigt, D. W
3. Hurd, P. G. Kock,
4. A. Kock, French, C
5. * (?) Letourneau.
6. Parmlee, Ireland,
7. Everett, Duley, Al
8. Eastlick, Shadwell
9. The Graves and Mon
10. Trading Posts, Jac
11. M. & S. Brown, J.
12. Macabee, Loon Isla
13. John Wright, Goble
14. Rhodes.
15. Bentley, Village of
16. Smith, Aldrich, Ev
17. * (Dull) Finch, Sw
18. Duley, Everett, Cu
19. Hatch.
20. The Inlet.
21. Bloody Lakd.
22. Lake Fremont.
23. Lake Washburn, Fox.
24. Lake Isabella, Roun
25. Long Lake.
26. Lake Mariah.

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KEY

1. Freemont. Myers
3. Jones, Voigt, D.
3. Hurd, T. G. Kock,
4. A. Kock, French,
5. * (?) Latourneau.
6. Parmlee, Ireland,
7. Everett, Duley, Al
8. Eastlick, Shadwell
9. The Graves and Mon
10. Trading Posts, Jac
11. H. & S. Brown, J.
12. Macabee, Loon Isla
13. John Wright, Goble
14. Rhodes.
15. Bentley, Village o
16. Smith, Aldrich, Ev
17. * (Dull) Finch, Sw
18. Duley, Everett, Cu
19. Hatch.
20. The Inlet.
21. Bloody Lake.
22. Lake Fremont.
23. Lake Washburn, Fox
24. Lake Isabella, Dou
25. Long Lake.
26. Lake Mariah.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

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KEY TO SUTTER MAP

1. Freemont. Myers. Greenman.
2. Jones, Voigt, D. Maddock, Sweetman.
3. Hurd, E. G. Kock, Sally Maddock, Sweetman.
4. A. Kock, French, Crowl, *Cook, Hummason, *Campbell.
5. * (?) Latourneau.
6. Parmlee, Ireland, Blake, *Armstrong, Rose, Brown.
7. Everett, Duley, Aldrich, Evans and Jessup.
8. Eastlick, Shadwell, Evans and Jessup.
9. The Graves and Monument.
10. Trading Posts, Jacques, Evans and Jessup.
11. H. & S. Brown, J. F. Wright, Labosche, Maple Island.
12. Macabee, Loon Island.
13. John Wright, Goble.
14. Rhodes.
15. Bentley, Village of Currie.
16. Smith, Aldrich, Evans and Jessup.
17. * (Bull) Finch, Sweetman, Ball, T. S. Brown. Bal
18. Duley, Everett, Currie.
19. Hatch.
20. The Inlet.
21. Bloody Lake.
22. Lake Fremont.
23. Lake Washburn, Fox Lake, Marsh.
24. Lake Isabella, Round Lake, Clear Lake, Twowoods.
25. Long Lake.
26. Lake Mariah.

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27. Lake Sarah.
28. Lake Shetek.
29. Clear Lake, Lake Smith. Beaver Cy.
30. Willow Lake.
31. Plum Creek.
32. Buffalo Lake.
33. Slaughter Slough.
34. Lamb.
35. Bassett.
36. Tepecotah.
37. Beaver Creek, Okáida Mason.
38. The bar, Stump Pass.
39. Goose T. Lake.
40. Jim Lake.
41. Des Moines River.
42. Buttermilk Run, Armstrong Slough.
43. Outlet of Sarah and Mariah.

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COMMENTING ON THE ARTICLE IN THE TRACY WEEKLY HERALD OF AUGUST 18th, 1916.

This article purports to have been written by L. C. Ives assisted by Mrs. Fay Black of Fairmont, N. D. and Mrs. Olive Myers Carr of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

As Olive Myers was only eight years old at this time and Ives was not at the Lake, the statements must have been made on hearsay, and many of them are radically wrong.

First, there were only nine families at the Lake. I question the truth of the statement in regard to the settlers knocking in the head of Wright's whiskey cask. None of them ever made such a statement, although they did say that Wright ran a blind pig, but that was long before the massacre.

Eastlick was a newcomer at the Lake and had no idea of building a fort. It is true that Charley Hatch did give the alarm from Kock's south but he never started north. He simply preceded Mrs. Kock with the alarm. Mrs. Kock did not wade down the east shore of the Lake but she waded in the water across what is now known as Stump Pass. Hatch knew nothing of Myers or his escape until he overtook him at Dutch Charley's place. Mrs. Kock was not in the corn with her husband's rifle. Her husband was not shot with his own gun as can be seen from Mrs. Kock's statement to me. The man found shot at Hurd's by Hatch was John Voigt. He was a farm hand and one of the purchasers of the Jones-Hurd claim. Mrs. Eastlick neither in her history nor in her statement to me said anything about carrying shot powder in her dress. Mrs. Wright was undoubtedly a nervy

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woman, but the knife and club story is new.

A count of the people at the Wright's will show that there were more than thirty-two people there. There were not eleven men. There were not more than that all told at the Lake. Myers had escaped, Voigt and Kock had been killed. It is the first time that I have ever heard that Wakeska or White Lodge were at the Lake that morning.

While Ireland and Duley both claim that they killed Lean Bear, Mrs. Kock is the only one who states postively and supports her claim that Eastlick fired that shot and I am inclined to think that she is right. After Rhodes and Smith had deserted there were left at the ~~Lake~~ Slough to fight, Ireland, Duley, Bentley, Hatch and Everett. The women and children did not hide under the wagon but abandoned it on the knoll and went into the Slough and hid in the grass.

There was killed at the Lake and Slough, Voigt, Koch, three Ireland's, two Duley's, Three Eastlick's, Mrs. Smith and three Everett's, a total of fourteen. I do not know anything about whose squaw it was who killed the Duley child, but it was Bell Duley and not one of the Duley boys.

It may be true that the mail carrier threw away his mail but Ireland nor Mrs. Eastlick do not mention it. Neither do they say anything about him being chased by the Indians. He was simply unable to gain admission to New Ulm. Mrs. Koch was not rescued at Camp Release but escaped before that point was reached. There could not have been more than twenty-five

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to thirty-two Buck Indians instead of two hundred as stated in the article.

L. C. Ives undoubtedly knows a great deal about the early history and the massacre, but he must be confined to what he was an eye witness and not what he has heard others tell about. As horrible as that massacre was, it is made much worse by stories of the would be historian.

People at Wrights, August 20, 1863.
Mrs. Wright and two children, Everett, wife and three children; Smith and wife; Hatch, Rhodes and Bentley; Duley and wife and five children; Ireland and wife and four children; Eastlick and wife and five children; Mrs. Koch. 34.

Mrs. Hurd and two children and Myers family of six had escaped. Voigt and Koch had been killed. There were nine men at Wrights and Young Duley. None were scalped. No children were nailed to doors or walls. Bell Duley was killed with a knife. The article in the Pioneer Press regarding the monument put up in summer of 1925 contains more untruths than facts. It was written by Ed Rawlings.

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NOTES BY AARON MYER, SENT TO ME BY
HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. CARR.

I cannot remember dates, but I moved from the state of New York to Polk County, Wisconsin on the St. Croix River; lived there a little over two years when the Dakota Land Company created considerable excitement over Dakota, then a territory. I with eleven others caught the Dakota fever and got ready and started for Yankton on the Missouri River. We progressed finely until we got to the Cottonwood Lake? Our party had caught up with a family consisting of a widow, two daughters and a son-in-law and two sons. We also got in company with a company of Mantorville boys who were going to Yankton. If I remember, there were eighteen in their party, in all thirty-six persons. We camped at a Lake for the night; that was about ten miles from Madeira, on the Big Sioux River, where the Dakota Land Company had a block house put up and kept a man or two there to hold the claim. In the meantime, they had the most of their men from Sioux Falls at other points south of Madeira, about thirty in all, President Dewitt being one of the number. As the Indians claimed the land where Madeira was located, they came in a large body to drive the whites away from their territory and they had camped west of Madeira about two miles away. We were told to make haste if we wanted to reach the Fort. The Indians did come down to the house as soon as they saw us; so we counselled together and made up our

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minds to go ahead. The Mantorville boys had a ten gallon can of gin which they buried in the Lake before starting. The Indians gave the Madeira boys supplies enough to last them to the Agency; did not molest o r party in the least but told the whole of us to go back. So we did so and went back to the head of the Cottonwood River. Our party took claims there, or most of them did. The Mantorville party struck South for Sioux City. The families in our crowd took claims and stayed. I broke a little and put it in on June 16, some garden and potatoes. Then I left two young men on my claim to hold it and went back after my family and on the eighteenth day of September started for Saratoga at the head of the Cottonwood River. I had one wagon with two pair of horses hitched to it; had two colts which I had broken previously to pull a light spring wagon which drew my wife and children, bedding, cooking utensils and a large tent.

In October, the family I had left got discouraged, packed up and were going to move down near New Ulm. All the neighbors we had was a Mr. Ingalls with four small children, no wife, but we concluded to make the best of it and stay. The man who lived on the Dakota Company town site came to live with us. We got along nicely; in the spring sent one pair of horses back to work in the pinery, but alas! We never saw team or driver again. We sold out and went into the army. The following spring we got out of flour and as we could not get below, we lived on milk, fish and greens for about two weeks. Then I

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started below for swimming streams and finally got down to Leavenworth. There I found Charley Hammer, the mail carrier, He had a pair of mules. I bought some flour and corn meal from a farmer as I could not get to New Ulm; filled two sacks full, tied them to the mules and Hammer and I started for Saratoga. Swam with the mules across the streams, pulled the flour across after us. Repeated this four times before we reached home on the third day at night. After that we had no trouble in that direction, as we always kept a supply on hand.

All went well for us until we had lived there two years almost. The Indians commenced killing now and then, below us, but did not disturb us, although we had plenty of them around us in the timber the most of the time; sometimes two or more sleeping on the floor in our house. In the winter the Indians got into a drunken row at Lake Shetek and one of them by the name of Sepkah would not drink. The Indians, after dark, shot through his tepee, supposing they were shooting him; but instead it was his daughter, he having hidden in the woods. The lake was about ten miles from our house and the mother pulled down the tepee and packed up, took everything on her back and made her way to our house; Winona following her charged full of shot in the sides and hips. Got to our house at daylight and I took out of her side about thirty-seven shot. We kept them four weeks and then sent them to the agency, sixty-five miles away with an ox team.

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About the last of May, John Ranaker took my oxen and went to New Ulm. The Indians killed him and turned the oxen loose, took what they wanted of the load, and threw the rest into the river. We did not find him for a week. He was the man who lived on the town site until we moved and he and Charley Hammer stopped at our place. Hammer got frightened and was going to leave and we would be left alone; Ingalls had moved down nearer the Agency. So my wife and I decided we had better move to Lake Shetek. The settlers took hold and helped us move. I took a claim at the north end of it. My nearest neighbor was three-fourths of a mile away. All went well and we lived in peace and harmony as is most always the case in a new country and had many good times together. In the winter, a small party of Indians killed and ox for John Wright, but that was all that occurred to molest us.

It was in the second winter that I lived at the Lake, in the Spring, tha two men, William Clark and Charles Vaubeau came to live at the Lake. They worked for all of us more or less, until about the first of June; then I hired Charley to dig my cellar under my house. He came, and while he was there, I decided to go to New Ulm for supplies. So Mr. Jones one of my neighbors, and I went below. The second day after I left, Clark came up to my house. Clark had been drinking. He says to Charley, "I want a settlement with you on the goods." It seems that they had stolen some plunder, ammunition and other

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trinkets at St. Peter. They got into a quarrel and Clark said he would kill Charley. My wife begged Clark to go home and settle some other time. Later Charley said he would go down to Mr. Lamb's and get some clean clothes. He went and took my rifle and said he might get a chance to kill a goose on the way. Clark saw him and followed him and tried to shoot him while he was at Mr. Lamb's hose. Mr. Lamb succeeded, after a struggle, in taking Clark's gun away from him. Clark went over to Mr. Smith's house, went in and took Smith's gun while Smith and Parmlee sat in the house, not daring to interfere. Then Clark went back to Lamb's house and tried to shoot Charley again. Lamb succeeded in taking Clark's gun away from him again. Clark then said he would go over to Redwood and get the Indians to come back with him and kill all the whites at the Lake, but he went over to Mr. Koch's place instead. In the meantime, the men at the lower end of the Lake shadowed him and after dark they went up to Koch's house in a body. Charley and Wright went to the back side of the house. Wright told Charley to give it to him. Clark was sitting near the stove. Charley fired at Clark and he fell dead on the floor. They made a wooden box for him and buried him that night and as Jones and I were coming home from New Ulm we met John Wright, Mr. Smith and Mr. Anmadon of Sioux Falls, who was with that party all through the fray. He had an article which he had drawn up, stating the facts in regard to the killing of Clark and stating why they had done so. They presented it to me and Jones to sign as

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all the settlers had signed it. I would not confess to a murder which I had had nothing to do with; neither would Jones and they blamed us and made very sarcastic remarks about us. They said they had done it in defense of the settlers and were going to have Charley go before the Judge of Brown County with the settlement, which they thought would clear him, and so did I. Charley came back to the Lake but soon left it for parts unknown, but the settlers had it in for Jones and Hurd and myself for awhile, but it all passed off after awhile and nothing more occurred to disturb us until the next spring.

John Wright commenced to sell whiskey to the Inidans. We called a meeting of the settlers; Wright was present and we passed a resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors at the Lake in any form except for private use in our own families. We then had published an account of this. Wright went below; brought back a barrel packed in a hogshead. On the way home, he stopped at Dutch Charlie's over night. There was also an indian there. Charlie's wife was taken sick and in the night expressed a wish for some spirits. Wright says, "If you will swear eternal secrecy, I will give you some." The promise was given and Wright went out to the wagon uncovered the barrel and drew out the precious stuff, paid his bill and left. In the meantime, the Indian was taking items all the time. He did not use the stuff but started for the Agency but after he got through the timber he made for the Lake, which was twenty miles away; but he

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out distanced Wright by ten miles; told Everett what Wright was doing. Everett notified the committee and they started out and met Wright about five miles out; parleyed with him awhile. He denied the whole business, but the committee made a search, found the report correct, rolled the barrel out, knocked it in the head and started homewards. Wright followed them and laughed about it and said it was a good joke on the whiskey. Nothing more of interest took place until the twentieth day of August, 1862. On the night of the nineteenth, I heard guns at a small lake north of my place, but it was so common I thought nothing of it. My wife was in bed, having taken a severe cold by being caught in a severe storm. I had been up all night with her. About six o'clock, I called my children. The oldest at home came down stairs. She said, "Pa, there is a whole lot of Indians and two of them laid down the fence and are riding in the corn field." I went up to the field and when within speaking distance, I asked them what they were doing in my corn. "Having some fun", one of them answered. I told him, "I'll knock some of the fun out of you,"--they laughed and answered, "You go back to the house and get your breakfast and you will feel better after you have eaten." They rode down to the corner of the field and met the rest of the party. I went to the house and told my

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wife they had probably gone on a hunt. I stayed in the house until ten o'clock; then my wife thought she could eat a piece of toast and as we had no light bread in the house, I sent my boy Arthur, ten years old, over to Mrs. Hurd's for some bread, three-fourths of a mile away. After a little we saw Arthur coming home on a run. I said to my wife, "Arthur is coming, terribly frightened about something." When he came up he said the Indians had killed Voigt and torn the feather beds to pieces and broken everything up in the house. I told my wife and said I would go over to Mr. Koch's and tell him, so that he could tell the people at the lower end of the Lake. Voigt had had some trouble before and I had happened to come in time to save him. I went to the Koch's and was going into the house when I found him lying right on his face, shot through the heart. A pail of water was on each side of his feet as he had gone after some for the Indians to drink. I went up to the house and found everything torn to pieces. While taking items, I heard the Indians give their war hoop and the firing of many guns. I ran home and sent my boy Arthur after my oxen that were on the Inlet on the Lake, two and one half miles away, but where not Indians were likely to be. I had a lot of hay in the wagon, and so I pitched this off, got my supplies bedding, cooking utensils all ready to load up, buried three hundred pounds of butter in the cellar; had twenty-one cheese

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on the shelf but left them. My boy came with the oxen. I put my wife on the bed in the load, and the four children. The oldest, a girl, was away to school----and started for New Ulm, sixty-five miles away. I struck north and did not strike a road until twelve miles from home. It rained all the time until sundown; then it cleared up a little. I looked back and saw three persons coming on the ridge. One of them waved, but I supposed they were Indians and drove on and got to Dutch Charlie's place about ten o'clock. I had to go through some heavy timber to get to the house and it was so dark that I could not see my hands before my face. I took the ropes which were on my oxen and kep wagging my goad stick and finally got up to the house and found no one there and everything left as it had been that afternoon with a fire still in the stove. I got my wife into the house, tied my cattle to the wagon, put my wife and children to bed, went upstairs, took some of the timbers in the upper floor, broke them up and put them to the windows, four in number. Then I examined my guns, of which I had five, three rifles and two shot guns, and got them prepared and ready for use and listened and waited for the Indians to arrive, when someone rapped at the door. I said, "Who is there?" A voice said, "Bentley." But I did not recognize it and took my double-barrelled gun; stepped to the door, with Arthur at my back with a shot gun, unboarded the door and got into position; swang the door

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open and there stood Bentley, his arms thrown up. "Myers, for God's sake, don't shoot." I got him into the house and he told me that Everett and Hatch were on the way. He was afraid Everett could not be able to make it, although he thought Hatch would make it sometime through the night. He said that the Indians had killed the folks and left them for dead and had killed fourteen and taken nine prisoners. I got him some supper and put him to bed and stood guard all night. I heard nothing more until morning. Then I got breakfast and went out to the hay-racks to get some dry hay for the folks' bed and to ride on; saw someone dodge and hide behind the haystack. I went back to the house and got my gun and went back to the haystack. By this time, Hatch had gotten out so I could see him. They had come in the night and saw the light but did not dare to venture any further so they had crawled in on one side of the stack. Everett could hardly move, having been shot in the ankle, one elbow shot to pieces, and shot in the hip near the joint. Hatch was shot across the wrist on the inside, cut off the cords and the cords were protruding from the hands. I do not remember if he was wounded any other place or not. Bentley had a flesh wound in the forearm. I got them into the house and did up the wounds as best as I could, got breakfast for them and started for Leavenworth on the Big Cottonwood River. Got to

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Burn's Brothers' place but found no one there. Went on to Browns' but there was a ford at Brown's and the bank was so steep that we thought it best to go to the middle ford. Got there and found we could not cross, so went down to the timber to see if we could get through that way. When I got down to the bottom, I found Brown's wagon, old Mr. Brown, eighty-two years old, his son, thirty-four or forty years old, and a German that lived above them, on one side of the wagon within ten feet of each other. On the other side lay the daughter, about thirty years old, all mutilated in the most horrible manner. I went back to my folks and told them we could not get across that way. So we went on to the lower ford and finally got to Leavenworth, a few minutes after sundown. There were two houses opposite each other. Kelly's had built on the north side of the road and a Mr. Brink on the south. Drove my load back of Brink's house and unloaded. We had a baby, fifteen months old, which was fretting for some milk to drink. I went east about fifteen rods where Mr. Brink's cows stood and sat down to milk. Arthur said, "Pa, I hear somebody talking down towards the river." I looked and saw two teams coming up the road and listened and discovered that they were Indians. I shoved my pail to the fence, crawling through it myself. It was a stake and rider fence and there was a heavy growth of sunflowers beside it. I crawled down in the corner and lay still. The Indians came up to where I was

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lying and stopped. Two of them jumped out of each wagon. At first I felt that they had seen me. Two of them jumped over the fence east of me and two west of me, took out their knives and each cut an armful of corn for their horses, threw it on the wagons and drove on over to Kelly's house. I crawled out through the corn field and came to the back side of the house where my folks were and took my wife, the rest following, to the groves about fifteen rods from the house. Then I carried the bedding and other stuff out and put them all to bed on a cold lunch. All was still at Kelly's house, but there was a bright light there. I crawled to the back window of Kelly's house and saw two Indians down in the cellar handing pork to the others; some of them up staire getting flour. Heard them talking and found that the country between us and town was alive with Indians on the same business of getting supplies for their warriors. So I crawled back to my family. About twelve o'clock they came out and shot a two year old heifer, cooked what they wanted and caroused awhile and then lay down on the ground and went to sleep. I stood guard until daylight. At break of day I wound the rope around the tongue of the wagon, also the staples and yoke, ran two fence posts through each pair of wheels, hitched up the load and started due south. On the road for two and one half miles, when I missed Bentley. He had taken a quilt and slipped out in the grove. I went to a slough running into the Little Cottonwood about one and one half miles, in plain sight of the Indians but they did not discover

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us. I suppose they were fast asleep. I went into the sloughs, stopped and got breakfast and then saw Bentley coming over the ridge with the quilt on his arm. My first impulse was to shoot him. Got my rifle out, but my wife laid a hand on my arm and said, "Don't do anything that you will be sorry for afterwards. He is one of God's creatures." I laid down the gun. When he came up he said he was afraid the baby would cry and the dog would bark and Indians would discover us. I was so provoked that I could hardly restrain myself for he was about the only one about able to do anything besides myself in the party. After breadfast I started again and drove on till about eleven o'clock. We saw that the Indians had taken Charlies's folks, four children and wife, prisoners. Charlie had come to the settlers to find out if he could get to New Ulm and the Indians had taken the family. The Indians saw a white party out burying the dead and rode away and left his family, but neither party saw us.

My cattle were fleshy and one of my oxen began to get sore and it was hard work to get him along. Got within twelve miles of New Ulm and could not get any further as he laid down. We were within fifteen rods of a white ash grove; we talked matters over and I concluded I had better go on to New Ulm for help. So I baked a lot of bread, enough to last until I could get back, and in the morning started. I went directly

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across the country; passed several houses. In one of them saw four bodies, mother, father, son and little girl, six years old. The little girl was naked and nailed to the side of the house with large nails driven through her hands and feet. Got to the banks of the Cottonwood, had to swim for a ways; got across all right. When I got on one of the high banks back of New Ulm, I saw some buildings burning above New Ulm and a large body of Indians making for town; I was almost fifteen rods from the city when I saw about seventy-five Indians coming out or a ravine; two of them let out for me. Ran for the ravine and just as I turned, two shots came too close to be comfortable. I succeeded in gaining the thickets. The town was surrounded by the fiends and there was no way of getting out of town back to my family and wounded men.

The people from the surrounding country moved into the business part of the town. Got a whole lot of loose material and barricaded it the best they could, but the Indians killed and wounded many. There was a common inside of the enclosure and this was packed with horses, wagons and oxen and the people were in as much danger from them as they were from the Indians. They all stampeded and went up Main Street, in many cases taking wagons with them. The dogs barked and partook of the pandimonium, biting anything that came in reach. Men were detailed to shoot all the dogs down. There was the

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best chance I ever had to see the different temperaments of human nature, of any other circumstances in my life of seventy years. There was a brick building owned and occupied by a mercantile store and that was packed full of people for safety. I had worn moccasins, but the pairie grass had cut them up and Mr. Fuller said to me that I should go over to the store and put on a pair of shoes. So I went over to the store andput on a pair of shoes. I went over to the brick building which he owned. When we got in we had to elbow our way to the back. Some women were behind the counters; others were praying; some laughing as if frenzied; others swearing; others sat up as stupified; some running as if crazed. Some had their skirts raised, pinning on whole bolts of factory calico. Some had to be watched so they did not run to the Indians in their delirium. I did not have a gun.

I made myself as useful as I could. There had been placed on a mound back of town thirty men. About two o'clock their ammunition began to run short and one of them made his way to town after more; but on his return the Indians found out what he was carrying and shot him; another man tried and was wounded. The Judge asked me to try and said the men would all be killed if they could not get ammunition up there. I told him I would try to get there if he would place men to protect me. I took a big basket on my arm and started, kept as unsteady a gait as I could and still make any headway.

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When about two-thirds of the way, they sent some shots after me, one passed through my hair which was long to my shoulders, also one passed through my shirt sleeve. I went back and after dark they stopped firing except now and then. In the morning, Mr. Tuttle, John Wright and myself were sent to the northwest part of town to fire some buildings which the Indians had taken. As we got part of the way, the Indians saw us and cut us off from the town and we had to make for a little ravine running to the river. We got there and as Wright could not swim, I waded until I could not reach bottom and then back to Wright again and I towed him across. He became frightened when he could not reach bottom and struggled, taking to the bottom with him. I finally knocked him and kicked him loose; caught him by the hair as he came up the second time and by that time Mr. Tuttle came to the rescue. He was quite an old man, but we towed Wright across and got him on his back. The Indians fired, but we got up to a big mound and rolled Wright on his back until he regained consciousness. Left him and then crawled up the ridges. Then we went back after Wright. Found him sitting up and we wondered what we could do with him. We got him up to the timber and we stayed there until ten o'clock and then started for St. Peter. About five miles from New Ulm, we met a German almost a raving maniac. Got him to go along with us. Finally struck the road running north from St. Peter between Fort Ridgely and Traverse.

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Went on until we got to the Lake, but a band of Indians were ahead of us and were burning the settlers' homes.
We had to watch the German pretty closely to keep him with us. After going around so far to avoid the Indians we got below when Wright gave out and could go no further. Then we saw some horsemen that were going by and I pulled off my shirt and signalled them and they came out and met me. They proved to be soldiers scouting in advance of a company from the port. Three of them went back with me and three went to the Company; got a team, came after us and took us to St. Peter. The committee for taking of refugees took us to the Hotel and gave us supper. It soon spread about of our arrival and Mrs. Lamb, the lady that had been boarding my oldest girl at school had moved away and taken my daughter with her. They heard of my coming to town and sent George Lamb after me. I went out and found them in a large building where there were about seventy people. They had to cook on a number eight stove. I cannot describe which was the most pleased to see each other, as they had supposed we were all killed as that was the story which Mr. Smith had brought in on his coming. I stayed with them through the day until the next morning when I went before General Sibley and asked for a pass so I could go and look for my family. He refused to grant me. Six men besides myself, who had left people out and come in for help were with me to get a pass. We stayed until the next morning. As the people of my

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acquaintance, and they were many, gathered around the office again, I went in and demanded a pass. The general said he could not let any of the able bodied men out of town until he was sure the Indians had moved West. I told him I should force my way out and as I had considerable backing from the crowd following me, yelling "Pass" and even driving the guard back into the building, he finally yielded and ordered the clerk to write a pass for the seven of us, and so we started for Mankato. On my arrival, I learned from an acquaintance that my family had been brought in by some soldiers and were in the Hospital. My wife died the next morning at three o'clock and was buried in the Mankato Cemetery with several others. The neighbors were very kind to me and my children. The next morning with thirty others we started for Eyota, Olmstead County, Minnesota.

I have written only the plain facts and nothing of the undercurrent of my thoughts of the five nights that we hadnot a moment's sleep; of my home broken up; my wife, the darling of my life, dead. All of these things come in increased distinctness now. The suffering of my wife, the most pitiful cries of my baby girl. Oh you who can stand by your loved ones as they toss in pain on soft pillows with every appliance for their comfort, think of my wife with three wounds, my three small children with no doctor or nurse!

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I have dreamed of that time, have dreamed of the home so pleasant and seeming so secure; have seen the yard full of flowers; the June s n setting as my girl came down to meet me and the sight of my sweet wife smiling at the door to greet me, and then to awake from the vision and realize that I was robbed of wife and home; that I was left with five children, the oldest twelve, without a dollor or a change of clothes; but through the help of the merciful God, I have raised all of my children but one boy, who died the next year after his mother, to noble manhood and womanhood to be the stay of my declining years. I truly feel that under all the pain and wrong there is a Power to make all things right in God's good time. That some summer morning I shall meet my wife of my youth and in the joy of that meeting, pain will be forgotten, and that summer morning can not be very far away. Thank God!

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CITY OF TACOMA

Washington

Department of Public Safety

DR. H. M. Workman.

Dear Sir:

Your letter for information in regard to my father's family, names etc:, received to-day.

My father and mother were born in Ripley County Indiana.

Father died March 1898 and Mother died March 1899. The children were born as follows:

Ellen Duley, born, July 7th 1849. Drowned in the Mississippi River, in the state of Iowa, in 1853.

Emiley Duley, born, 1850. Drowned in the Mississippi River, in the state of Iowa in 1850.

W. J. Duley Jr. 10th day of February 1852. Killed Aug. 20th by the Sioux Indians, in Murray County Minnesota at Lake Shetek, 1862.

Emma Duley, born January 12th 1854. Knowned a resident of Bowling Green, Ohio. Was captured by the Indians Aug. 20th 1862, Was wounded in the arm. (Mrs. Levi C. Phillipps)

Bell Duley, Born February the 14th 1858. Killed by the Souix Indians Aug. the 20th, 1862. At Lake Shetek Murray Co. Minnesota.

Jefferson M. Duley, born Feb. the 6th 1856. Captured by the Indians at Lake Shetek, Murray Co. Minn. Aug.

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30th 1863.

Francis Duley, Born February 31st. 1863. Killed by the Sioux Indians somewhere in Dakota. Supposed to have been killed in October while being held a prisoner. (Instead of Anna as you had it).

Mother's name was Laura Duley.
Father's name was William J. Duley.
Hoping this is what you wanted, I remain your Respectfully.
Will be glad to give you any information I can in this matter.

Sergt. J. M. Duley
3731 South Yakima Avenue,
Tacoma, Washington.

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BROOKS-SCANLON LUMBER COMPANY
1130 Plymouth Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 1921

Dr. H. M. Workman,

Tracy, Minnesota

Dear Doctor:--

I am in receipt of your valued favor of March 30th.

I can give you only the name of the Duley boy who I understand was about one year old at the time of the massacre. He is on the police force at Tacoma, Washington. He was so employed when I called on him at his home, about five years of age. His name is Jefferson Duley.

He told me that his father died some years before, and his mother had passed away within a year of that time. He told me his sister was living either in Oregon or Washington.

I will suggest that you write him at Tacoma for such further information as you desire.

The Duley family lived in the White Water Valley, Winona County, near a little post-office called Beaver, before they moved to the vicinity to Lake Shetek. I remember that Jeffe son told me that his brother Will (who had been my playmate) was killed with a tomahawk instead of being pinioned to the side of a building, according to some reports. Mrs. Duley with Jeff. and his sister visited my mother a few days a year or two subsequent to the massacre.

I regret that I can not give you the further details you wish.

Very truly yours,

A. S. Brooks

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Names of those killed in massacre, and ages, who were buried first in Oct. 1862 on the margin of Slaughter Slough, and later in Oct. 1863. their remains were placed in rough coffins and buried near the Duley house. beginning on the North they are in the following order:

John Voigt, Andreas Kock, Mrs. Thos. (Sophis Walters) Ireland, Sarah Jane Ireland, age 5, Julianne Ireland, age 3, John Eastlick, born May 28, 1833; Fredrick Eastlick, age 4, Giles Eastlick, age 2; Mrs. Henry Watson (Sophia) Smith, Mrs. William (Almira) Everett, Willie Everett, age 5, Charley Everett, age 3, William J. Duley, Jr. born Feb. 10, 1852, Bell Duley, born Feb. 14 1858. In all fourteen.

The fate of Franklin Eastlick is unknown, he was taken captive by Joe LaFrambousche, and taken west, all trace of him has been lost.

Francis Duley, born Feb. 21, 1862, was made captive and likely died or was killed while in captivity. Unaccounted for 2. Besides those massacred and unaccounted for named above there gathered at Wright's and entered Slaughter Slough the following: Thos. Ireland, age 49, Ellen & Hosanna Ireland, in their teens; Mrs. Eastlick, Merton Eastlick age 11, Johnie Eastlick, age 5, Mrs Wm. J. Duley & wife, Jefferson Duley, age 6, Emma Duley, age 8, H. W. Smith, Mrs. Wright, Nora and George Wright, Wm. Everettn age 29, Ablillian Everett, age 6, Chas. Hatch, age 25, Edgar Bentley age 30,-Rhodes. Accounted for 30. Besides the Myer's family of six and Mrs. Hurd and two children, Nine

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who escaped. There were absent but belonging at the Lake Louise Myers, E. C. Koch, J. G. Wright, Macbee.

Frank Labusche, Hurd and Jones, seven in number. Thirty-four gathered at Wrights, two killed in the morning, and nine escaped making a total of forty-five at the Lake that morning, and a grand total of fifty-two belonging there.

During the time I have been collecting data for these notes I have had many very incompetent and ignorant office girls. The work of the last so bad that Lina Galstad, Nina Swensen, Louise Anderson, Hazel Douglas, and Alice Orhiem have each suggested that we rewrite the entire history. But I have neglected to do so.

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COPY OF DULEY'S LETTERS

July 27th, 1881

Mr. Arnold,

Sir: There is many events that might be of interest to you that I came in possession of from day to day in a little study that I will make a note of. My wife and myself have a historical sketch of the deeds and depredations of the Sioux outbreak which would make a book of about 100 pages which would contain nothing but solid facts. I think that there is good money in such a book. I have been strongly impressed in my own mind to take the lecture field, my wife and myself to travel with such certificates as we can procure. I think good money could be made by going east through the winter season (I being a pretty good talker in public) perhaps we might form a junction and gain in an enterprize of that kind and make it a profitable move. I have no relics to send you but still have the remnants of the coat I wore on the day of the Exe. Perhaps my wife might get you up something out of it to send in memory of that great day. The ax I never had I think Gen. Marshall sent the ax to Barnums museum and I think it was burned at the great fire when Barnum was burned out some year ago. My saber I left in Minnesota with (Capt. Dickerson who is now dead) with instructions to deliver to the Soldiers union at Mankato. Would be glad to accommodate you with any information that I am in possession of.

Yours truly,
Capt. W. J. Duley.

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Note. Look forward to October for information in regard to number of dead in grave at Lake Shetac.

Capt. Wm. J. D.

Remember me to John Cage of your Co. Dr. Brock of Mineiske A. P. Master of plainmen Mr. Windom and Thomas Wilson of Winona. S. A. Kemp of Reed's Landing. Charley Reed. (Kemp was a member of the Constitutional convention in 57 and we became acquainted there.)

Wm. J. Duley.

I have seen many ups and downs since those days and would be pleased to see old friends and talk over old times. I am living here in North Alabama and find the climate suitable to our health and perhaps will remain here the balance of my days. To old to ramble much more.

Capt. Wm. J. Duley

Mr. Arnold.

Lin yours of July 1st, 85, mailed 17th at hand and glad to hear from old comrade at any time and pleased to hear that there is something to be done in memory of the dead that was so brutally murdered by those wild savages. I am 66 years old and feeble and have never had any remuneration from the Government, but a few days ago read a memorial from our friend Gen. Marshal signed by Gen. Sibly, Gov. Hubbard, Col. Gerson, Wm. Crooks and many others to numerous to mention, recommending a special act of Congress in my case for a pension and now would be pleased to have you to draw up a short memorial to that effect and get as many of the old friends and soldiers

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as you may conveniently meet with to sign the same. It would strengthen my case. Also state that I am the identical person that supervised the Gallows and is personally known to be the person who out the rop and lanched the 38 demons into eternity. I need help now in my old age. My daughter is in Texas my son is in Washington territory. My wife and myself is alone. Note, if you are disposed to do this in due time you will be richly rewarded.

Yours Capt. Wm. J. Duley.

October 31st. 1863.

1st	Mr. Foight	German Wrong Spelling	1
2	Andrew Cook	" " " "	1
3	Misses Ireland and 2 children		3
4	Misses Everett	Wrong	1
5	Mr. John Eastlick and 2 children		3
6	Misses Smith		1
7	Wm. J. Duley and Bell Duley		2
		Total--------	13

Note, This ispositively a correct list of the dead that is buried at Lake Shetac killed by the Indians. The remains were all put in boxes and trunks commencing at the north end of the grave and put down in regular order as no. commencing at No. 1 and up to No. 7. Each family separately. Perhaps I am the only person living that kept a memcran um correctly in that case and have the old memcrandum pined in the old

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family Bible. (This does not correspond exactly with form list) ODM W

Capt. W. J. Duley

Bees n P. O. Colbert Co.

Alabama.

There will be a bill presented to Congress the coming session to renumerate me for the execution of the 36 Indians, also a bill for special relief as a pension and memorials signed by old friends and associates. Will have great weight henceforth help. If Pres. Cleveland was intitled to pay for the hanging of one man I am entitled to pay for 36.

Yours truly,
Capt. W. J. Duley.

July 27th '80.

I well remember the day at Big Mound and the discovery of the Indians. You was out with me that morning and it is sicken to me to think of the orders of Gen. McPhale that night at Buffalo Lake and the march that night. Also the narrow escape of Maj. Brown, Waymouth, and Lish. And John Renville at Stormy Lake when we were caught in a cross fire that morning I can remember the vivid scenes of those days well and never will forget them. Note--If you are disposed to favor me with a memorial make it short and concise to the point. I want nothing but facts. If I can not effect anything on facts or truth I want nothing on falsehood. I was wounded in the battle at Lake

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Shetac and have two balls in my arm yet that I expect to carry to my grave. That arm is at times paralyzed and sometimes almost useless from the effect of the balls. I think that it is nothing more than right that I should be remunerated by the Government for services rendered for I was only one in hundreds that belonged to the fronteirs that remained to assist in the defense of the frontier against those wild demons, or savages. I have written quite lenghtly. More so that I expedted when I commenc but still it may give you some ideas and new stems of interest.

Capt. Wm. J. Duley.

Your please to write to Lake Shetac and give the necessary information that is wanted you can tear off the last leaf with my name attached and forward and any other information wanted that I may be in possession of will be freely given.

Capt. Wm. J. Duley

Note. I write in this memorandom book. It will be handy in your pocket.

W. J. D.

Refer you to October 31st, 1863 for names and No. also on last page.

Wm. J. Duley.

Post Office Address.

Beason, Colbert Co., Alabama.

There are many more letter in the "File."

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POSTMASTER or to EDITOR of any LEADING NEWSPAPER LYON or MURRAY COUNTY MINNESOTA.

Mr. Editor or Postmaster:

This letter may not be of any interest to you but I will introduce myself and tell you why I write you. So here goes;

I am a Hermit nearly 82 years old and I also am of the best blood of Bonny Old England. My grandfather and Earl and my Father a Duke. I was born in Bonny Brae Castle at 6 A. M. Sunday April 27th. So you see I am of good Blue Blood even though a Hermit. The Summer of 1862 I was a volunteer mail carrier from New Ulm to Sioux Falls, Dakota. and was known to the settlers of the Lake Shetek Settlement as "Spot" the mail man. Lake Shetek was at that time a year round camping and Hunting ground of a bunch of Sioux under Sub. Chief Pawn who was subject to orders from Lean Bear then Chief of small bunches of Reds at different places and who was continually raiding and running off the Settlers Stock this Chief Lean Bear held fort at Redwood Falls or near that Point, if my memory serves me right I believe it was the last part of August will say about the 20th, 1862 the Shetek Settlement was wiped off the face of Earth. Lean bear was killed. I do not remember all who lost families and homes but a few names like Wright, Smith, Rhodes, Tom Ireland. Ireland is the man who killed Lean Bear and nearly died himself from bullets the Sioux put into him and if I make no mistake he carried for some two weeks or more

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before Dr. Webster of Mankato had the chance to get them out of his (Ireland's) body. I found a little boy about 10 or 12 years old packing on his back a small child would say not more than a year or two old, these two children had wandered over the county many days when I found them and took them to the fort. These children were all that was left of John Eastlick's family if I have not forgotten and this little lad's name was Merton Eastlick. I have not been in that part of the country since Oct. of 1862 when I went to answer the "Call to Color" and Uncle Sam's Blue cloths. I would like very much to meet this boy Merton Eastlick if living must be a man about 70 to 75 years old, can you tell me anything in regard to him or the Babe he was so loyal too? Thanking you in advance, I am,

Resty yours,

1/1-27

Dr. Wilson

% P. O. Box 459 Bovey, Minnesota.

Webster did not come to Mankato til after 1862.

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February 2, 1927.

John E. Eastlick

Monticello, Minnesota

My dear Johnny:

Herewith I am sending you all correspondence received from Doctor Wilson. I am very sure that there is a nigger in his wood pile. You will note that he speaks of taking you to the Fort. Agnes Laut the American Historian and Doane Robinson the South Dakota Historian says that Garzine was the mail carrier. I asked him if he knew Garzine and he says not. Ireland says that the man who always carried the mail was Spot that agrees with your Mother's statement. Spot could have been Van Meter or Mortimer as both of them were noted South Dakota frontiersmen and went by the name of Spot. Ireland says that this man that came with the mail that time was married to a relative of Chief Sleepy Eye. I asked him many question that he failed to answer. Had he picked you up as he says he did on the trail he certainly would have remembered picking up Mrs. Hurd and children, and Tommy Ireland. He could not have forgotten that you stopped at the Brown place near Springfield. This man maybe honest or he may be a grafter but do not let him fool you. If he ever satisfies me that he is good stuff I will let you know. Another thing he speaks of Tish Tanka and says that that means "balky horse." I am very sure there was no such Indian at Shetek. Tizzie Tanka was there and Tanka means

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"big".

Please return all this correspondence to me.

Yours truly,

HMW/ao

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My Log Cabin

H. M. Workman, M.D.
Tracy, Minnesota

My dear Doctor:

Tickled to death nearly to get your letter of 1/11-27. Thank you very much and may I say Doctor I sure appreciate your favor and interest. Now in regard to the people you name, have to say on or about June 12, 1862 I met Mrs. A. Hurd and also Mrs. Eastlick but cannot say I knew them so very intimately. Van Meter yes and also Myers but do not recall the other two names. You will understand I di not live at Shetek but only camped at the lake on my different trips to and from Dakota Ly. My Home camp was at Skunk Lake with Inc-Pa-du-da a trible of Sioux. This lake is about 1½ west of where Madison Lake Co. S.D. is now. I was adopted by the Sioux when I was a small kid. Althoe I am of English Nobel Blood and was born in Bonny Brae Castle Old England and graduated from R.C.(Royal College P.&S.). The reason your could not find "Spot" was the fact that he (the writer) was afflicted with a mightly bad case of "Wanderlust" and hot foot to some other part of the world was my only enjoyment. I put in many years over the Frontiers and Alaska, South America, Africa, China, and the Land of Palestine all had a share of my younger life. After the close of the Civil War and my schooling at R.C. have long since given up my "pill box" and practice althoe I yet have a fairly good up to date set of instruments and

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keep up a small supply of drugs, etc. in case of "Have To." I live the life of a hunter and hermit for the past 15 years or more and this coming spring intend to go about 65 miles north of here where I have taken up a Homestead claim on the shore of Lake Kabotgoma in St. Louis County, Minnesota. So my Dear Doctor if you happen to get a case of "Big Fish bite us" please remember I will consider it some honor to greet you in person at my camp. Would certainly enjoy a visit with you and will gladly wecome both you and Johny Eastlick as I take it he is the Babe Merton was packing on his back when I found them.

Again thanking you My Dear Doctor and Wishing you and yours the Best of Good Luck.

Am Respty Yours,

Sunday 1/23-1927 H W. WILSON, M. D.
(Wau-Bae-Mos-Ke-Ka)

COME AGAIN % Bx. 459 Bovey, Minnesota.

During the time I have been collecting data for these notes I have had many very incompetent, ignorant office girls. The work of many is bad. Lina Galstad, Nina Swenson, Louise Anderson, Hazel Douglas, and Alice Opheim have suggested that we rewrite the entire history but I have neglected to do so.

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WINCHELL'S GEOLOGY OF MINNESOTA
VOLUME I

On a map opposite Page 2 will be found the names given in this section of the state prior to those on Nicollet's map of 1841. Oldest know map west of Lake Superior--1618. Franquelin's.

The map on Page 20 made in 1703 shows the (Des Moines River.)

des Moingona.

Page 62, extract from George Catlin's report. 1835-6 while visiting this section on his way to red pipestone quarry. He left the mouth of the Cottonwood River and pursued a course a little north west starting for the Coteau des Prairies. He represents the vast prairies that he passed as one of the most beautiful countries in the word for a distance of 120-130 miles. It everywhere showed the richest soil and abundance of good water which flowed from a thousand springs.

Captain J. Allen's exposition to the Source of the Des Moines in 1834---Page 79. He undoubtedly visited Lake Shetek, at this time, but called this lake the Lake of the Oaks. He described it as remarkable for the singular arrangement of the peninsulas and for the heavy growth of timber that covered the east and west border of the lake. He found elk and buffalo in this region, a few common deer. The elk were in droves of hundreds and 25 miles west he struck a range of the buffalo. He found antelope in the same range.

Featherstonaugh who visited this section in 1847 spells Minnesota "Minnay Sotar."

On the altitude, or elevation of lakes above tide water, page 124 shows Itasca Lake as 1500 feet; Big Stone 962 feet Minnetonka 922 feet; Heron Lake 1403 feet; Lake Benton 1754 feet; and Shetek 1448 feet. Lake Pippin is 664 feet.

The elevation of the hills and valleys in this section Couteau des Prairies is 1800 to 1900 feet.

Prairies of the Minnesota Valley, 1000 to 1200 feet.

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0214

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August 7, 1934

Hon. John A. Baxter,
Walnut Grove, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Herewith you will please find a very short and condensed history of the Lake Shetek Massacre. This is likely altogather too long and you can strike out what you think best or if you can give me an approximate idea of the number of words you can use I will be very pleased to correct this and either lenghten or shorten as you wish.

I am well aware that this does not agree with any of the published accounts whether the one made by the Commission, Mrs. Eastlick, Everett, Duley, Lant Duck or Starkey, and yet in some ways it agrees with them all and I know from investigation that it is correct. It might add to the accuracy if the word "about" was inserted before some of the ages.

I am still under the weather but will be in the office a couple of weeks before taking another vacation,

Yours very truly,

HMW-HD

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RAY G. FARRINGTON, ORTONVILLE

December 27, 1926

Wau-Bae-Mos-Ke-Ka
c/o P.O. Box 459
Bovey, Minnesota

My dear Wau-Bae-Mos-Ke-Ka:

Here's wishing you a long life and a happy one.

I am sending a request for news about Merton Eastlick both to national headquarters asking them to put it in the national magazine, and to Al Evans, editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, a paper which has a big circulation.

With the best that the season can offer for the coming year, and many more, I am,

Sincerely yours
Fred H. Doellner
Fred H. Doellner
Secy-Treas. Minn. Div. I.W.L.A.

FHD/F

Dear Doctor
you will see by this I have been on a still hunt for this party before - also you will notice I am a "100%" even under Indian Name belonging to Chippewas - Fr Wilson

HELP WALTONISM MAKE MINNESOTA AMERICA'S OUTDOOR PLAYGROUND

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c/o P.O. Box 459
Bovey, Minnesota

My dear Wau-Bae-Mos-Ke-Ka:

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I am sending a request for news about Merton Eastlick both to national headquarters asking them to put it in the national magazine, and to Al Evans, editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, a paper which has a big circulation.

With the best that the season can offer for the coming year, and many more, I am,

Sincerely yours
Fred H. Doellner
Fred H. Doellner
Secy-Treas. Minn. Div. I.W.L.A.

FHD/F

Dear Doctor
You will see by this I have been on a Still Hunt for this party before. = also you will notice I am a "100%" even under Indian Name belonging to Chippewas = Dr Wilson

HELP WALTONISM MAKE MINNESOTA AMERICA'S OUTDOOR PLAYGROUND

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0 2 1 7

My Log Cabin [Jan. 23, 1927]

H. M. Workman M.D.
Tracy Minn.

My Dear Doctor!

Tickled to death nearly to get your letter of 1/11-27 Thank you very very much = and may I say Doctor I sure appreciate your favor and interest = now in regard to the people you name have to say. on or about June 12th 1862 I met Mrs. a Hurd. and also Mrs. Eastlick But can not say I knew them so very intimately Van Meter yes. and also Myers But do not recall the other two (?) names = you will understand, I did not

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Live at Shetek but only
Camped at the Lake on my
different trips to & from
Dakota Ty. = My Home Camp
was at Skunk Lake with
Inc-pa-du-da- a tribe of Sioux
this Lake is about 1½ West
of where Madison Lake Co S.D.
is now. = I was adopted
by the Sioux when I was
a Small Kid. = altho I am
of English Noble Blood. & Was
Born in Bonny Braes Castle
Old England. & Graduated
from R.C. (Royal Collage P.&S.)
The Reason you could not
find "Spot" was The fact
He (The writer) was afflicted
with a Mighty bad Case of
"Wanderlust" & had food to

Some other Part of the World
was my only enjoyment =
I put in Many years over
the Frontiers of Alaska =
South America - Africa - China
& the Land of Palestine all
had a share of my younger life
after the close of Civil War &
my Schooling at R.C. == Have
long since given up my "Pill Box"
& practice altho I yet have
a fairly good up to date Set
of instruments & keep up a
Small Supply of Drugs etc. in
Case of "Have to". = I live the
life of a Hunter & Hermit for
the Back 15 years or more. &
this Coming Spring intend
to go about 65 mile north
of here where I have taken
up a Homestead Claim on
the Shore of Lake Kabotgoma

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in St Louis Co. Minn = So
My Dear Doctor if you happen
to get a Case of "Big Fish bite
us" Please remember I
Will consider it some Honor
to greet you in person at
my Camp = Would certainly
enjoy a Visit with you and
Will gladly welcome both you
and Johnny Earthick = as I take
it He is the Babe Morton
was packing on his Back
when I found them. =

Again thanking you
My Dear Doctor and wishing
you and yours
The Best of good luck

Sunday 1/23-1927.

Am. Respectfully yours
H. E. Wilson M.D.
(Wau-Bae-Mos-Ike-Ka)
Box 459, Bovey Minn

Come Again

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

N.B.

Can not say at this writing if my Wife Will be at Lake Kabetogama With me all Summer or not, as She dont like The Wilderness and So lives in Minneapolis most of Her Time = She is a Scientist (C.S) and Her work in That line is first-hand & always with them. Generally She spends about 3 month with me at our Cabin here in Summer

— Later — [Jan. 23, 1927]

By the way Doctor while I think of it I want to tell you of a Chippewa woman known to these people as MAD MARTHA = She lived with a White man at Spirit Lake by the name of Alexander McKay This McKay was a Trader and Fur buyer for Jno Arnoldi later of The Backeye Office fame = It was this Squaw that told me of the fight and Begged of me With tears in Her Eyes to Help Her Find these Eastern Children She also told me She had killed Six (6) or Seven (7) Sioux in that fight out of Revenge for The loss of Her own two (2) Babys. Killed by Lean Bear's Band = Her Indian name was BAG-OC-WAN-DIN-JA (Red Partridge)

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and the Daughter of Chief
Rice Maker from the
Crow Wing Country = Near
Brainard - Nesh at Mille Lac LAKE
I knew all these Indians Well
and They gave me The Name
of White Medicine (Wan-Bee-Mis-Ko-Ta)
If I remember Correctly it was
Tish TANKA (Bally Horse) that killed
the first person at Shetek =

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A Clean Staple Line
Is Just What We Sell

Our Motto Is
Quality First—Price Second

COMPLETE LINE OF ARRCEPHONE RADIOS.

W. T. Groves

GROCERIES, MEATS, DRYGOODS
AND NOTIONS

ST. FRANCIS, S. D., Dec 10 1927.

Mr. F. M. Workman.
Tracy, Minn.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 26th received and contents noted. In regards to the old Chief you refer to. In Sioux Quits had a wonderful career. Our Brule and Ogalala Sioux remember him as taking actual part in the Custer fight back in 1876. It was his band of Indians together with Crazy Horse Ogalala, that cut off the leader and one of his braves is given the credit of felling Custer off his mount when the first charge was made.

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COMPLETE LINE OF ARBORPHONE RADIOS.

W. T. Groves

GROCERIES, MEATS, DRYGOODS
AND NOTIONS

— 2 —

ST. FRANCIS, S. D., ... 192.....

I have made a careful investigation, relative to the incident Cooperstown statement, satisfies me that One of Im-Kpa Duta's warriors was the actual ~~of~~ slayer of the Army General.

I am under the impression that my book will satisfy the public mind and for all time the truth pertaining to my people from an 1st treaty at Prairie Du Sent back in 1815 up to their present $900.000.000 acres for Territory ~~illegally~~ illegally taken by the Gorment.

Respectfully

Geo. H. Bordeaux

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SURVEY

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SAINT PAUL
November 8, 1930.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK
DIRECTOR

Dr. H. M. Workman,-
Masonic Temple,
Tracy, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Workman:-

Dr. Buck has asked me to reply to your interesting letter of November 3 regarding the locations of some of the early trading posts and settlers' cabins in Murray County, as I am in charge of the survey work for the Society.

I should be very glad indeed to have a statement from you for the Survey records giving the location of the LaFramboise cabin at Lake Shetek of 1826, the Nicollet-Fremont hut of 1839, and the other items which you mention. We should like to have these points identified as closely as possible by legal description, so that eventually the information may be transferred to detailed maps.

If the LaFramboise and Nicollet locations are in the vicinity of state highways, I can probably arrange for the erection of highway markers calling attention to these historic sites. Slaughter Slough too might be so indicated.

We certainly appreciate your offer of assistance, and as the survey develops we shall avail ourselves of your kindness.

It occurs to me that because of your interest in history you might like to become a member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and on behalf of the Executive Council of the Society I take pleasure in inviting you to join. The dues are nominal, $3 per year, and members receive gratis the publications, including the quarterly magazine, Minnesota History.

Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Willoughby M. Babcock

WMB.

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Route #2 — Bovey P.O. Minn.

[Dec. 9, 1930]

H. M. Workman M.D.
Tracy Minn

Dear Doctor.

Thank you for Brief Acct. of "Lady Chetus" and again Thank you — My Dear Doctor I know More of this Lady Than you are aware of, and Have Spent Time — Money — Travel & Hardship Till Hell would not hold more in my attempt to find this Woman or Her Grave = Well See Thank you = Now See! Doctor I have Several Photos of your friends of 1862 and up to 1893 — my understanding is, you are getting out a Book for publication = and as Reward for your the Little" you tell me of "Chetus", I will send you three Photos if needed = Jack McCool is the "S of B", Who Shot Wild Bill in Cooley & Manns Dance Hall in Deadwood {Black Hill} S Dakota If you knew Charlie Utter, you also knew

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Route #2 — Bovey P.O. Minn.

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Tracy Minn

Dear Doctor:

Thanks you for Brief Acct. of "Lady Cactus" and again Thanks you — My Dear Doctor — I know More of this Lady Than you are aware of, and Have Spent Time — Money — Travel and Hardships Till Hell would not hold more in my attempt to find this Woman or Her Grave = Well See Thank you = Now See! Doctor I have Several Photos of your friends of 1862 and up to 1895 — my understanding is, you are getting out a Book for publication = and as Reward for your the Little" you tell me of "Cactus", I will send you these Photos if needed = Jack McCool is the "S of B", Who Shot Wild Bill in Cooley and Manns Dance Hall in Deadwood {Black Hills} S Dakota If you knew Charlie Utter, you also knew

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0227

Colorado Charlie for Both Names belong to
THE SAME MAN = THE NAME you have Forgotten
is: Agnes Willitts — Former Home, BOSTON MASS
Yes I know Robinson, He & Kingsbury
wrote up a "Kind of a mixture" of the
Early History of the Dakotas But its too
"Damn Raw" for Old Timers to Swallow —
these men Did NOT even get the Major
Girl's name Right I know; BECAUSE:
I AM THE LEADER of the 11 fool Soldiers
(PRETTY BEAR) Fort Pierre did not Have
Grub or Even Horse feed for any
length of Time & all I could get in
the way of food Stuff to feed these
Sketch Women Girls & Children was:
about 60 pounds of Musty Cracked Corn
"Mischie the Nab" was a Guide for Gurnee
Bill {Major Lilly} & later up in Canada
in the Reil outBreak in 89 = I have a
Picture of the Rock Cabin at Sketch =
{the Indians} John Otherday & myself delivered
Safe to Friends in Minnesota 287 MEN-
WEMEN - GIRLS & CHILDREN & three Ireland Girls

 Dec 9, 1930

Lillie Everetts - Dora Wright & others were in
one of the bunches of Peoples I Rescued myself
from LEAN BEAR My foster father in the
White Lodge Tipi = I am Sending by this
mail the Pictures of two (2) of your friends
(Ladies) & Three (3) pictures of an "old Buck"
and will Send you a Knife I took from
Ti-bi-sc-a Sk-u-ti {Skunk} the Indian that
Killed the first Person at Slaughter Slough
near lake Sketch Aug. 20th 1862 = the
man Killed was: Rhodes, if memory serves
me right = Skunk got what was coming
to Him the day He lost his Knife & if
you are interested in the dirty Skunk
you May find some of his Worthless
frame where "Dutch Charlie" Shultz
lived, {where I took poor Tom Island}
Now my dear Doctor if you want Details
of this "Skunk Scrap" & you know Ed.
Curothers = "THREE (3) FINGER" Charlie MEEKER -
or TIM Smith, any of these three men
Can tell you all about it as they were
EYE Witness to "this picnic" = Not Sed =
Perhaps you will know Belle Thornton =
Goldie Simpson = "Lady" Alice Appelby =

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Kittie Wells = Bismark Annie = "Flip"
Harris = Big Foot Frank - Bill Fielding =
Parson Mac Cloud = Seth Bullock the
First Sheriff of Lawrence Co. S.Dak. =
"Idaho" Jack Kelly = Ezra Meeker = Bill
Pitts = Charlie R Howard = "20 cc Lill" =
"Black Liza" {major Snow {Cook & Bedding}
She is the Nigger Woman who Came Via
Ox Team from Leavenworth to the Hill
Capt. & Mrs. M.F. Jamar USA {7th Iowa} now
Jamar Lick at Duluth Minn Nov 18th 1930
age 80 = you can get a picture of Custers
troop {including my picture in the Rear}
from St Paul Press & was published
in Sundays Paper of Feb 26-1928 =
now Bro. Workman guess I will say:
Au revoir, or perhaps you
can digest, Adoio Amigo Gringo
Seasons Greetings from
Dr. Wilson

12/9-
1930

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

[Dec. 9, 1930]

"Cactus", was a very handsome, highly educated young woman. She was very wealthy and came from New York City to friends in Chicago in 1877. Her father had been mixed in the "Tweed Ring Scandal."--he died. He Mother lived but a short time after that. Cactus had never been west of Chicago but declared her intentions of going West and losing her identity. At the request of her friends I went with her to Cheyenne. Here she bought a fine hom and made the acquaintance of Miss_____ daughter of a rahcher. She rode well--finally bought a ranch stock and all so she wrote me. From her ready tongue and cutting remarks to any who presumed to be familiar she got the name "Cactus" and under this she lost herself. I went and treated one of her riders who died west of Pierre. She was killed he told me by her horse stepping in a hole, throwing her and rolling over her in the summer of 1879. In his opinion she was the best and most wonderful woman the sun ever shone on.

She must have been South of Billings, Montana.

Most of "Dr. Wilson's" letter is pure bunk.

Since writing this I met a man at Cody who knew her. Knew the rider I cared for. and told of her death - as he had.

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December 9, 1930

Dr. H. M. Workman, Secretary
Minnesota Medical Association
Masonic Temple
Tracy, Minnesota

My dear Dr. Workman:

We are very glad to have the privilege of enrolling you as an annual member of the Minnesota Historical Society. Enclosed herewith you will find a certificate of membership and a receipt for the first payment of dues, and under separate cover you will receive volume 1 of a two-volume work on Minnesota in the War with Germany, volume 4 of Dr. Folwell's History of Minnesota, and a copy of the last number of our magazine. Your name has been added to the mailing list and you will receive future publications regularly as issued.

Members also have the privilege of purchasing single copies of back publications at greatly reduced prices as indicated on the enclosed list. The higher price charged for volume 1 of Dr. Folwell's history as compared with the other two volumes is due to the fact that the stock is almost exhausted.

Sincerely yours

Solon J. Buck

SJBxH

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SURVEY

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DIRECTOR

December 10, 1930

Dr. H. M. Workman
Masonic Temple
Tracy, Minnesota

My dear Dr. Workman:

Thank you very much for your detailed letter of December 6 giving a list of historic sites in the vicinity of Shetek with sketch map showing the location of these points. This is an exceedingly interesting statement and I shall be pleased to include it in my Survey file.

Some of these events, I think, can be commemorated on the highway historical markers.

We were very glad to receive your check for membership dues and due acknowledgments of the same, together with publications, have been sent to you from the office.

I certainly hope that you can find time to have your historical notes typed, since information of this character is very easily scattered and lost. I presume that in connection with your study of medical history you are in touch with Dr. J. M. Armstrong of St. Paul, who is greatly interested in the same general field of study.

Thank you for your offer to give me further assistance. I shall certainly want to call upon you in the future.

Sincerely yours

WMB/S

Willoughby M. Babcock

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

Wounded Man (Ta-o-pe)

Wounded Man (Ta-o-pe)

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Manuscripts Collection Summary

Name: Sibley, Henry Hastings, 1811-1891.

Title: Recommendation of Wounded Man (Ta-o-pe),

Dates: 1862 Oct. 4.

Quantity: 1 item.

Description:

States that Ta-o-pe is a civilized Dakota who aided the whites during the Dakota Conflict.

Finding aids: Manuscripts collection summary available in repository; filed as P1369: Wounded Man.

Forms part of: Dakota Conflict of 1862 manuscripts collections.

Subject headings
Dakota Indians--Wars, 1862-1865.
Ta-o-pe.
Wounded Man, Dakota chief, d. 1869.

Acc. No. 3190
RLIN ID No. MNHV93-A435
Location(s):

Dakota Military Expedite

CAMP RELEASE, October 4th, 1862.

The bearer, TA-O-PE, or WOUNDED MAN, *is a civilized Sioux Indian, who deserves the gratitude of the American people for having been principally instrumental in saving the lives of white women and children during the late Indian war. I commend him to the kind consideration and attention of all citizens of the United States.*

H. SIBLEY,
Colonel Commanding.

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0233

Dakota Military Expedition

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

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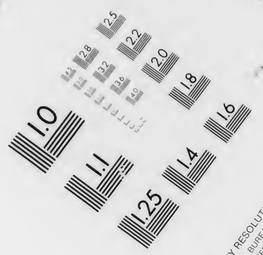
0234

DAKOTA CONFLICT

OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS

COLLECTIONS



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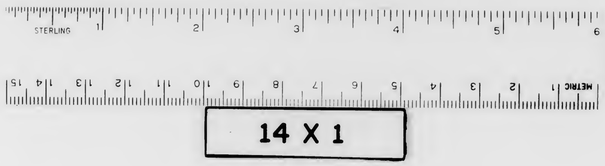

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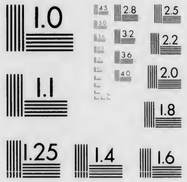

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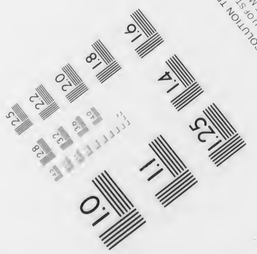

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